HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO. 103 BOMBAY SATURDAY AUGUST 27 1927 ONE ANNA

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO.

A GIGANTIC MIGHTY PICTURE OF UNPARALLELED SPLENDOUR!

"YOLANDA"

TO-NIGHT - - - - - - - - THIS WEEK

Gorgeous Settings—Thousands of Actors—Great Pomp and Royal Court Grandeur—Featuring the Lovely

MARION DAVIES

The Love Story of Princess Mary of Burgundy and her unliked bethrothal to the effiminate deformed Dauphin. As the picture is a lengthy one, there are no side pictures with it. You are therefore requested to be in time.

TO-NIGHT: 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

PRECIOUS CINEMA, LAMINGTON ROAD.

TO-NIGHT : : : : : : : : : THIS WEEK

THE FINAL CONCLUDING SEVEN PARTS

A Splendid Serial with a splendid ending—

VIRTUE REWARDED— VICE PUNISHED.

'The Desert Outlaws'

The innocence of Beauvois is proved in a very miraculous way—even the stony heart of Abd-el-Kassim touched by Kindness—Ba on de Hora hurled to an ignoble death.

"THE DESERT OUTLAWS"

LAST WEEK LAST 7 PARTS

The Programme includes a Comedy.

TO-NIGHT :— 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

AMRUTANJAN

FOR

Speedy Recovery

FROM

Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain

Amrutanjan Depot

BOMBAY : : : : : MADRAS.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE **'Shakti Sanjivani' Pills**

Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price Rs. 12-0 Net

For a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills—full one month's course.

Rs. 3-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.
For a full list of all other preparations write to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR - - - - (Kathiawar.)

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER, Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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1 Year	.. Rs. 20	Rs. 25
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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

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BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY

Branches:—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.

Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.

ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCE.

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

Dr. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director

INSURANCE

BHARAT INSURANCE Co., Ld.

H/O—BHARAT BUILDINGS—LAHORE.....ESTD. 1896.

—Remarkable Progress—

New Business. { 1924 Rs. 57,35,305. 1925 Rs. 73,15,863. 1926 Rs. 1,24,33,085.

BONUS—Rs. 20 per annum per 1,000 assurance the HIGHEST—ever declared by any Indian Life Office on Endowment Assurance.

BEST PROSPECTS for INTENDING INSURERS

WANTED AGENTS on LIBERAL TERMS

Apply to: THE SECRETARY, (Bombay Branch.) Commissariat Build., Hornby Road, Bombay.

? Do you wish to save yourself from the loss likely to be incurred on account of Riot?

Do you wish to save your Property and Land?

THEN

INSURE it with "BIRLA"

Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOR, etc. are accepted at very CHEAP RATIO.

Not only in Calcutta, but throughout India.

BIRLA BROTHERS LTD.,

Agents for various big Insurance Companies,

137, Canning Street, - - - CALCUTTA. Phone No. 563

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

1926 Another Year of Record Progress

NEW ASSURANCES. { 1924 Rs 2,37,34,000 / 1925 Rs. 2,96,42,000 } Increase Rs. 59,08,000
{ 1925 Rs. 2,96,42,000 / 1926 Rs. 3,91,39,000 } Increase Rs. 94,97,000

THE FUNDS increased by Rs. 42 LAKHS to Rs. 7,38,80,000
THE PREMIUM INCOME now exceeds Rs. 1,05,30,000 per annum.

THE NEXT VALUATION takes place as at 31st DECEMBER 1927.
WITH PROFIT POLICIES effected before that date will be entitled to share in the DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS of the CURRENT TRIENNIUM.

Prospective Policyholders are urged to communicate without delay with:—
DOUGLAS FORREST, F.F.A., Ag. Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay
or to any of the Company's Offices.

WHY - - WHEN and WHERE?

The Great Protection is to Insure Your Life.

WHY? - - - - BECAUSE IT MEANS:—

(1) Freedom from financial worries in old age.
(2) Freedom from anxiety about those you leave behind.

WHEN TO INSURE?

"Immediately of course" is the only answer
Because delay means:—
(1) Payment of higher premiums.
(2) Danger of your dying suddenly leaving your near and dear ones unprovided.

WHERE TO INSURE?

With a Company Offering:—
(1) The lowest rates of premium.
(2) Directorate combining business ability and Public Confidence.
(3) Sympathetic treatment.
(4) Prompt settlement of claims.
(5) Protection against disablement from accident or disease.

THE HINDUSTANI BIMA COMPANY, LIMITED.

DELHI? Wherein all the above advantages and many more in addition are available, will readily help you.

For further particulars please write to:—

PANDIT BAL MUKAND ATRIYA, Chief Agent for Bombay Presidency, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

Messrs. PURSHOTTAMDAS URAIZEE & Co., Sakar Bazar, AHMEDABAD.

LALA GIRDHARILAL (of AMRITSAR), Managing Director, "Diwan Bhawan," DELHI.

WANTED:—RELIABLE AGENTS all over the Presidency on handsome remunerations.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—Men to start manufacturing business. Rs. 60/ weekly guaranteed. Particulars free. BUSINESS STANDARDS SERVICE BUREAU, 10, Temple Road, Colombo, Ceylon.
A R414

WANTED—A gentleman, experienced in export and import business and in canvassing. A European or Anglo-Indian preferred. Apply with the expected remuneration to the Manager, The All-India Advertising & Order Supplying Agency, 97, Hewett Road, ALLAHABAD.
A 29191

WANTED—For the Sanwaldas Sadanlal Khattri Industrial School, Moradabad, a HEAD MASTER. Should be trained designer and drawing Master with good educational qualifications and managing capacities. A gentleman possessing experience of brasswork will be preferred. Pay Rs. 50/- to Rs. 100/- p.m. according to qualifications with good future prospects. Apply with testimonials to:—Mr. JAGDISH PRASAD MEHRA, Pleader, Trustee and Hony. Treasurer, Sanwaldas Sadanlal Khattri Industrial School, MORADABAD (U.P.)
A 29171

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE? DELHI (Registered under Act XXI of 1860(Teaches and Grants Diplomas in Homoeopathy, Electro Homoeopathy, Biochemistry, and Dentistry. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA Royal Homoeopathy Institute DELHI.
P R370

PROFESSION.

DON'T RISK your fortune blindly in the Poona Race. Consult me before it is too late. N. PURUSHOTHAM Fortune Teller. Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Attendance 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. No Tips please.
P.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road. Bombay

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO LET—Very decent and Commodious large Flat No. 1, first floor "Abubakar Mansion," opposite Hotel Majestic, airy and well ventilated. Apply S. MEHAR BAKASH, Mahim-16, Bombay. Telephone No. 89058.
C R413

TO LET—ROOMS, GODOWNS, HALLS, in "Abba Building," at Carnac Road, for Office and Residence.—HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & Co., Jackria Musjid, Bombay.
R358

TO LET—1st Floor of Mahomed Building, opposite Excelsior Theatre, Fort, HAJI MAHOMED ABBA & CO., Jackria Musjid, Bombay.
C R357

TO BE LET—Double ROOMS, and SHOPS opp: Vile Parle Station. Also 1st and 2nd floor of house No. 9-11 and Motor Garage at Bhaijivan Lane, Thakordwar, Bombay, Inquire there P. J. JAL.
C 394

PUCCA BUILT GODOWN TO LET.—4000 square feet area, 25 feet clear headway. Unloading gantry. Available from 15th. September next. Any reasonable offer accepted. Apply:—Post Office Box 530, Bombay.
C 29187

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.

Corona Four Latest New	Rs. 195
Corona Three fine	Rs. 95
Remington 10 Latest Slightly used	Rs. 150
Remington 10 Brief good	Rs. 110
Remingtons 10 & 11 from	Rs. 75
Gujarati Remington 9	Rs. 125
Century Portable	Rs. 85

Rebuilt Remingtons Nos. 10 & 11 and Olivers 9, F'scap & Brief at specially reduced prices. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO. 321, Hornby Road, Opp. Fetit's Institute Fort, Bombay.

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

WANTED—A small secondhand BLEACHING or BOILING KIER—THE AGENTS SIMPLEX MILLS, P O Box 413, Bombay.
K 29197

FOR SALE—CORLISS VALVE CROSS COMPOUND JET CONDENSING ENGINE, manufactured by Messrs. Newton, Bean & Mitchell, Bradford. Cylinders 13" and 26" x 30" stroke, H.P. 250 suitable for 165 lbs. steam working pressure, with rope flywheel. The Engine is new and was imported in 1921, but litigation has prevented sale being made earlier. Please Apply to Box No. 2021, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K 29195

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

FRESH FRUITS—ENGLISH ROSY LARGEST PEACHES, 7 lbs. net Rs. 8, Seedless Grapes 6 lbs. net Rs. 7. Charges included. WESTERN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta.
F R411

KULU FINEST APPLES and PEARS from 15th July, 11 lbs. basket at Rs. 5-8 only. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply.—Manager, Colonel's Orchards, Bajaura, Kulu, Punjab. Tel: "COLONEL BAJAURA".
F R330.

MEDICAL.

LEUCODERMA—No matter who has failed, I shall cure you in four weeks. Full particulars free under cover. "SRJ" Works, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28194B

DEBILITY.—If you wish to regain your health, take my GIANT PILLS, which will make you robust within a fortnight, otherwise money refunded. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. Dr. B. K. CHOWDHURY 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.
P 28575C.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage 4a, 5 extra.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisement in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for admission to the Indian Mercantile Marine Training Ship "DUFFERIN" from candidates, who desire to be trained for the Mercantile Marine.

Candidates must be between the ages of 13 and 16 on the 15th September, 1927 and must have completed a school education up to a standard, which is three standards short of matriculation. There will be a qualifying examination conducted in English and a medical test of fitness, at which particular attention will be paid to eyesight.

The course will consist of two terms per year and will last for three years. Fees will amount to rupees fifty for each month of residence on the Training Ship.

In the case of those, who obtain a passing out certificate the time spent on the Training Ship will be recognised as equivalent to one year's sea service for qualifying for the Board of Trade Second Mates Certificate.

Further information can be obtained from the SECRETARY of the Governing Body, Training Ship "DUFFERIN", c/o Director, Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

29163

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE

ON and from 1st September, 1927, and until further notice owing to remodelling of Victoria Terminus, Bombay, all suburban Kalyan trains, mentioned below, will be received at and despatched from the new platforms Nos. 10, 11, 12 and 13 on the East side of the station.

DOWN TRAINS.
81, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59. 61. 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77 & 79.

UP TRAINS.
74, 82, 76, 78, 80, 46, 48, 50. 52. 54 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70 & 72.

These trains will runs on the through lines between Victoria Terminus and Byculla and WILL NOT STOP AT SANDHURST ROAD STATION.

A. PEEL GOLDNEY.
Ag: Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 23rd August, 1927.
29186

PANCHGANI MUSLIM HIGH SCHOOL.

DAR-UL-ULOOM (Muslim High School) Panchgani RE-OPENS after vacation on the 1st of September, 1927. The School premises are recently thoroughly redone up and are fitted with latest Sanitary arrangements. An Electric Lighting Set, a Cinema and a Unique Water Hydram Pumping sets are installed ensuring perfect comfort and conveniences of the students. The schools own vast acreage of land, provides ample playground (over 50 Acres) for the recreation and sports of the Boys. The teaching staff consists of Experienced and qualified graduates, undergraduates and trained teachers and Moulvie Sahib for religious teachings. Boarding and Lodging arrangements are entrusted in the hands of an experienced Superintendent assisted by a lady for the care of the young boys. A qualified Scout Master is also engaged for the training of Boy Scouts.

University Examination results of the School for the past three years have been very encouraging and can stand in good comparison with best of schools.

The School can now admit few more boys and intending parents are kindly requested to apply without delay to the HONORARY SECRETARY, MR. HOOSEINBHOY A. LALJEE, M.L.C., Samuel Street, Mandvi, Bombay 3.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the poll directed to be taken at the general Meeting held on Wednesday, the 24th August, 1927, will be taken by open voting on MONDAY, the 29th August, 1927, from 3 p.m. to 4 p.m. at the Registered Office of the Company, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, and that the proceedings at the adjourned Meeting will be resumed after the taking of the poll.

N. B. SAKLATVALA,
Chairman.
Bombay, 25th August, 1927.
29190

WANTED FOR PATNA COLLEGE.

TWO PROFESSORS with special qualifications, one in Indian history and one in modern European history. Applicants should possess qualifications equivalent in standard to a first class honours degree of a British University and should have had experience in teaching advanced students. They should state the lowest terms, which they are prepared to accept. Preference will be given to candidates, who are natives of, or domiciled in, the province of Bihar and Orissa. Applications should be submitted to the PRINCIPAL, Patna College, Patna, E. I. R., before the 15th September, 1927.

G. E. FAWCUS,
Director of Public Instruction.
Bihar and Orissa.
Patna,
The 18th August, 1927.
29168

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per s.s. "HONOLULU MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 26th August from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, the Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of Great Britain Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for letters of Administration of the property and credit of CHAMPSI JAVAT, of Cutch Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a widower and a merchant Deceased.

MAKANJI CHAMPSI, forself and as constituted Attorney of Sunderji Champsi of Cutch Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, temporarily residing at Khan Bazar, outside the Fort, of Bombay. Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this nineteenth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the Eighteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 19th day of August, 1927.
Messrs. JHAVERY & Co.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
29198

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE TINNEVELLY TEXTILES, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in accordance with the resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, held at its registered office No. 22, Canning Street, Calcutta on the 20th August, 1927, Mr. Durga Prasad Poddar ceased to be the Secretary, and that Kunwar Ganesh Sinha has been appointed Managing Agent of the Company. The Registered Office has been REMOVED to No. 8, Ram Kumar Rakhit Lane, Barabazar, Calcutta, where the usual business of the Company is being carried on.

For the Tinnevelly Textiles, Ltd.
KUNWAR GANESH SINHA,
Managing Agent.
29194

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NAROTTAM MORARJEE GOCULDAS, RATANSI DHARAMSI MORARJEE, TRIKAMDAS DHARAMSI MORARJEE, MADHAVJ DHARAMSI MORARJEE and SHANTIKUMAR NAROTTAM MORARJEE, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, carrying on business under the name and style of Morarjee Gocouldas and Co., have contracted to sell the under-mentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, charge, possession, inheritance, lease, maintenance, gift, easement or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, situate at 107, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim, and the same (if any) will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of the Freehold vacant land, admeasuring 528 square yards or thereabouts situate at French Bridge Road, Bombay, forming part of lands bearing New Survey Nos. 3/8001 and 6/8002 and bounded as follows:—North the low Level Road adjacent to the French Bridge Road: South land of Vendors being plot No. 2, West the eastern foot-path to the road lying between plot No. 3 and plot No. 6 East private road belonging to Wolsley Motor Car Co. Ltd.

Dated this 26th day of August, 1927.
DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM,
PURCHASER'S ATTORNEYS.
29196

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an Auction Sale held on the 16th day of August, 1927, by Messrs. Bennett and Co. under instructions from Bai Bayabai, daughter of Gulam Saheb Mandleker and with the consent of Pirathi Mooraj Ismailbhai Pirbhai and Gulam Husein Vali Mahomed Devji, our client was the highest bidder for and was declared the purchaser of the undermentioned property. All persons having any interest or claim of whatsoever kind or nature in or to the said property are therefore hereby required to make the same known in writing at any time to the undersigned Attorneys for the Purchaser at their Office in Yusuf Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof. In default the sale will be completed after the expiration of the said period and all interest and claims, if any, in or to the said property of which no notice, shall have been so received will be considered as relinquished and waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure (now redeemed) with messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the East side of Kazi Sayad Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement according to Cadastral Survey 93 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the record of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 700, New No. 3167, Old Survey No. 7/192, New Survey No. 2728 and Cadastral Survey No. 968, Mandvi Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1453 and Old Street Nos. 241-243 and New Street No. 15 and which said premises are bounded on or towards the North by the property of Lavji Tejsey, on or towards the South by the property belonging to the estate of the late Keshavji Jadhavji on or towards the East by a sweepers passage and on or towards the West by the said Kazi Street otherwise known as Narsi Natho's Lane.

Dated this 26th day of August, 1927.
JHAVERY & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
29199

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PERTY AT VILLE PARLE.

Pursuant to the Consent Decree in the Suit No. 423 of 1924 (Damodar Velanker vs. Laxmibai and Another) the 14th day of June, 1926, and Order of Mr. N. H. Moos, Receiver pointed in the said Suit the immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the undersigned premises on SUNDAY, the 4th day tember, 1927, at the hour of 5 o the afternoon (Standard Time).

LOT NO. I.

All that piece of land together with buildings standing thereon situate Parle Taluka Salsette in the Bombay burban District admeasuring about square yards bearing number .... non-agricultural Survey No. 23C Parle and bounded on the East by the perty of Mr. S. V. Gokhale, on the by a public road, on the North by mon passage and beyond that by the perty of Mr. B. B. Keshkar and on South by a public road.

LOT NO. II.

All that piece of land together with buildings standing thereon situate at Parle Taluka Salsette in the Bombay burban District admeasuring about square yards bearing number part of agricultural Survey No. 23B of Ville P and bounded on the East by a public on the West by the property of the deceased, J. B. Gosawi being lot No. hereinafter described, on the North open land and on the South by the perty of Mr. B. B. Keshkar.

LOT NO. III.

All that piece of land together with buildings standing thereon situate at Parle, Taluka Salsette in the Bombay burban District admeasuring about square yards bearing number part of agricultural Survey No. 23B and bound on the East by the property of the ceased J. B. Gosavi being Lot No. II b inbefore described, on the West by a lic road, on the North by open land and the South by the property of Mr. B. Keshkar.

For further particulars and conditions sale apply to the undersigned or to Messrs Madhavji and Co., Attorneys of the sa Receiver at Examiner Press Building, M dows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT GOGHARI MOHOLLA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert, Attorneys for the administrators, Messrs. A. F. Sunavalla and D. F. Sunawalla, of the estate of Shaikh Ahmed Haji Hassan deceased, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 27th August, 1927, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property in the premises:

All that piece of land of quit and ground rent tenure bearing Collector's Old No. 787, New No. 850, Old Survey No. 1610, New Survey No. 1040, Cadastral Survey No. 2575 of Bhuleshwar division admeasuring about 194 square yards, situate on the West Side of Goghari Moholla together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 6203, Street No. 88, 89A, and bounded on the East by a gulley, on the North by a sweeper's passage, on the West by the said Goghari Moholla and on the South by the property of Cudia Pira Cussor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert, Attorneys for the Administrators or to the undersigned.

FURNITURE SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 28TH INST. AT 11-30 A.M. (S.T.) AT CHOWPATTY [illegible] THE BAND STAND, BOMBAY [illegible] ING (MEHER BUILDING) PROPERTY OF J. WILLIAMS, ESQ., OF BOMBAY GARAGE AND OTHERS.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above place and time, richly made household furniture, Jacobean and Indian carved furniture, Persian and English carpets, E. lamp, and fans, wall and table clocks, sweet tone cabinet phonograph, engravings and oilpaintings, English Ice boxes, dining table and chairs, mirror side boards, Chesterfield and drawing room suites, lined Pagamoid leather, and full springed, fancy cabinets, brass vases and pots, silver and book cases, large and small writing tables, reclining sofas, single bed steads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, crockery and cloth cupboards, hat stands, meat safes etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT & CO.

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on 11 April, 2017

Price Sale

TE REFORMERS OF INDIA
T. RAJAGOPALA CHARIAR

—Nathamuni; Pundarika-amunacharya; Sri Ramanu- Vedanta Desika Manavala and Chaitanya.
Price Re. 1 (One)

TAMIL SAINTS
. Poornalingam Pillai, B.A.

—Saint Jnana Sambandar: aler of the Jains, Saint Ma- The Hammer of the Bud- Appar; an ideal Servant of Sundarar; God's Bondsman, ppa; The Nimrod Bhakta. Ammai The Demon Poetess. uvar; A Great Moralist. da; The Great Saiva Sid- Thayumanavar; A popular er; Saint Pattinaththar.
Price As. 12.

ADHWACHARYA
s life and Times By Mr. C.N. Aiyar, M.A., The Philoso- vacharya. A clear and con- n. By Mr. S. Subba Rao,

Price As. 12.

UNTOUCHABLE SAINTS
V. RAMASWAMI, B.A., B.L.,

ook are presented the lives of e saints that have sprung from alled the "untouchable" classes These saints appeared in dif- s of the country: Nanda, n ia, Ravi Das in Oudh, Choka- Maharashtra, and Hari Das Tha- ngal.

Price As. 6.

GGRESSIVE HINDUISM BY SISTER NIVEDITA

little book Sister Nivedita urges the "History of India should be , emotionalized made the trumpet evangel of the races that inhabit

Price As. Four.
e five books are given away at If the prices mentioned.
. A. NATESAN & CO.
hers, George Town, Madras.

F YOU WISH TO READ
e World's News"
SUBSCRIBE TO THE
RITA BAZAR PATRIKA"
Weekly or Weekly
EDITION).

re are in India a great many people do not subscribe to a daily paper et desire to have a full record of the ut Indian and Foreign news. The rita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or kly Edition) is specially printed to t such a demand. It contains all the st important intelligence and comments m the daily edition of the "Amrita ar Patrika" besides giving a mass of ding matters on varied topics such as be welcomed in every home.
Every reader in India can afford to bscribe to the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" i-Weekly or Weekly Edition), for the nnual subcription, inclusive of postage is only Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively per annum.
It circulates throughout the length and breadth of India and Burma, Malaya, Arabia and East Africa. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-weekly or Weekly) is thus one of the best advertising mediums in the country. Advertising rates will be forwarded on application to the Secretary.

"Amrita Bazar Patrika, Ltd."
CALCUTTA.

SECOND EDITION
JUST PUBLISHED
FIFTY YEARS OF INDIAN FINANCE
BY
Prof. K. T. SHAH
Professor of Economics, University of Bombay
New Edition brought up-to-date, thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged.
Price Rs. 10.
Published by
D. B. TARAPOREWALA SONS & Co.
KITAB MAHAL
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
27 Aug.	CHINA ..		7,957
3 Sept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x	20,836
24 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,575
1 Oct.	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
8 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
15 ,,	NALDERA x		16,088
22 ,,	KAISAR-I HIND		11,430
,,	RAZMAK@		10,602
Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 ,,	NARKUNDA x		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA.	MACEDONIA ..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
1 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI.	MALOJAx ..	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI.	MOREA* ..	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI.		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA..		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@†..		10,602
24 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
31 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
7 Apr.	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
14 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
21 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
28 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 May	MALOJA ..		20,837
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,953
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	16,088

@ To Marseilles only.
X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† 1st Saloon only
$ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London A. £80, B. £70, C. £60.
1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72, B. £62, C. £56.
2nd Saloon to London A. £54, B. £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50, B. £48.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
3rd Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
17th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1928		
12th Jan.	DOMALA ..	8,441
23rd Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
8th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
6th Sept.	NYANZA	China & Japan
27th Sept.	DELTA	China & Japan
	CATHAY ..	At Colombo for Australia
13th Oct.	MOOLTAN ..	Australia
10th Nov.	MALOJA ..	Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
26th Aug.	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
31st ,,	KAKAPARA ..	East & South Africa
31st ,,	BARJORA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
*3rd Sept	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports.
*5th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports.

* Weather permitting.
There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SAVE EYES
of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.
Tel.—Under, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Bombay.
J. TIRATH & CO., Karachi.

BANKING

Imperial Bank of India
Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ,, 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 5,07,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ,, 5,62,50,000
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LOCAL BRANCHES.
Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
LONDON OFFICE.—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).
Subscribed Capital Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ,, 92,500,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
WASHIO, Manager.

Punjab National Bank, Limited.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26	23,82,000
Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26	30,95,325

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullunder	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Karachi	Okara (Dist.)
Amballa City	Laranwalla	Peshawar Cant
Amballa Cant.	Jamma	Peshawar City.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang	Quetta
Calcutta	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
SHIV DATTA, Manager.
Sassoon House, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

BANKING

Bank of India, Ld.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND Rs. 79,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.
A. G. GRAY, Manager

Union Bank of India, Limited.
APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital Rs. 39,90,000
Reserved Fund Rs. 5,50,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent per annum from January to June and at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.
FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK:—
INTEREST allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)
Capital Subscribed Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund 22,50,000
HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Rajkot, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B., Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R .B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE, General Manager.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax
Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD
At 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Sat. & Sun. Extra at 3-30.
TO-NIGHT — — THIS WEEK
RICHARD TALMADGE
In the film version of
"IN FAST COMPANY"
Its a drama of the Collegians full of laughs and Boxing thrills!
Also 2 parts Fox Comedy.
NEXT WEEK
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
Comic Programme.

LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!!
Under the kind patronage of H. H. THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAR OF BARODA
Gandharv Natak Mandali
will stage on
Saturday, 27th Aug. 27, at 8-30 p.m.
EKACHA PYALA
Sunday, 28th Aug. 27, at 3 p.m.
MENAKA
Wednesday, 31st Aug. 27, at 3 p.m.
SWAYAMWAR
AT THE
ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
GRANT ROAD.
RATES AS USUAL.
Book your seats immediately.

SAVE YOUR :: :: : **Income-Tax** by CONSULTING **PAREKH & Co.**
Incorporated Certified Accountants.
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts
Telephone No. 24185
Office: M.P. Baria Building, Pydhony, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

Laughter! Tears! Cheers AND Thrills!

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Presents
TO-NIGHT
THE EVENT OF THE YEAR
Harold Lloyd's
Most Ambitious and Lavish Production
"THE FRESHMAN"
THE BIGGEST AND BEST COMEDY LLOYD EVER MADE.
(7 reels.)
You'll Have To Get In Early If You Don't Want To Miss
"THE FRESHMAN."
All records for nightly attendance has been smashed.
Opening for the THIRD WEEK after a fortnight of full houses.
IT'S A PATHE PICTURE
THE HALL MARK OF QUALITY.
NOTE
POPULAR PRICES.
TIME
DAILY 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
Matinee Sat. Sun. & Bank Holidays 4 P.M
Hurry! Hurry!
AND
BOOK YOUR SEATS EARLY.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.
IMPERIAL CINEMA,
LAMINGTON ROAD
PRESENTS
TO-NIGHT and DURING THIS WEEK
KOHINOOR FILM COMPANY'S GRAND SOCIAL PICTURE
"WHY SONS GO ASTRAY."
This is a picture filled with surprise, thrill, love interest and several other scenes which will make you think, and will engrave its story on your heart.
Audience of every character will enjoy this picture.
Be sure to see it, or, you will repent.
FEATURING
Kumari SHUSHILA (Miss Hilde) and Mr. KHALIL at the risk of Life.
Daily Three Shows 5-30, 8, & 10-30 P. M.
Extra Show:—Saturday, Sunday, & Bank Holiday 3 P. M.

Magic fails and true love Wins!!
COME — TO-DAY — THIS WEEK — SEE
Saurashtra Films Ltd.'s New Comic Picture
The Artist Lover
Every inch of the film is full of laughter. New and original element—never seen.
CINEMA MAJESTIC, GIRGAUM
Sat., Sun., Holiday begins at 3-30. Usual 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30

AMUSEMENTS.

COMMENCING FROM TO-DAY DURING THIS WEEK

KRISHNA CINEMA PRESENTS

SHARDA'S SECOND STUPENDOUS PRODUCTION.
THOUGH SECOND BUT SECOND TO NONE.

PASSION PASSION

STAGE DANCE By :—Miss BADIA and Miss AZIZA.

Co-starring Miss KUMUDINI and Mr. VITHAL Supported by strong casts, Miss MALKA and Mr. JANI BABU.

A picture full of Love, intrigue, and dreadful action of high-speed, gorgeous Scenery. Story by well-known writer Shriyut NARAYAN VISANJEE THAKKUR Reynolds of Gujarat.

Directed by Mr. NANA B. DESAI. Picturized by Mr. NAVAL. Supervised by Mr. B. K. M. DAVE. Artistic Painting by Mr. Y. F. HATE

TIME : Saturday, Sunday, 3 P. M. Daily 5, 7, 9, 11 P. M.

KRISHNA CINEMA

Coming Next week : "KALA PAHAD." Coming Shortly : Krishna Picture "AT THE CLANG of FETTERS."

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

August 26.

S S Barjora, Partridge, Busreh.
S S British Sovereign, Henderson, Abadan.
S S Mantua, Randell, London.
S S Honolulu Maru, Ishikawa, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

August 27.

S S Baron Fairlie, Reid, Calcutta.
S S China, Sudall, London.
S S Clan Maclean, Warington, Madras.

LOADING.

August 26.

Steamer Chinkoa for Calcutta.
Steamer Vasna for Busreh.
Steamer Mantua for London.
Steamer Delta for London.
Steamer Badarpur for Rangoon.

S S Barjora: The B. I. S. N Co.'s steamer Barjora arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S British Sovereign: The S W Co.'s steamer British Sovereign arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan with a cargo of fuel oil.

S S Honoluin-Maru: The O S K steamer Honoluiu Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Baron Fairlie. The Graham T. Co.'s steamer Baron Fairlie, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with ballast.

S S Clan Maclean. The J F Co.'s steamer Clan Maclean will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Madras with a general and same bottom cargo.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

The P. and O. S N Co.'s English mail steamer China will sail to-day from Ballard Pier Station at about 1 p.m. for London, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

August 26.

S S China for London: 7 bdles per woollen carpet H A Amin 1 bale goat skins tanned M Ladha, 49 bags stag horns Cox and King's Shipping Agency, 2000 cwt linseed oil cakes S Bannister and Co.

S S Drachenfels for Hamburg: 3000 cwt groundnut oil cakes Musabhoy and Co.

For Antwerp: 200 lb. Indian cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S S City of Madrid for Hull: 8504 cwt myrabollams P Mathuradas and Co., 2500 cwt groundnut oil cakes and 1750 cwt groundnut oil cakes Musabhoy and Co., 100 lb. Indian cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Barcelona: 55 cwt dried intestines Cox and King Agency Ltd., 800 lbs Indian cotton raw Ralli Bros., 150 lbs Indian cotton raw F F Campbell and Co.

S S Cracovia for Malta: 1 bale cotton twist K Jehangir and Co.

S S Rangoon Maru for Hongkong: 18 cwt fish maws R Dhanji and Co.

For Kobe: 1000 bales Indian cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co., 1500 bales Indian raw cotton Oza Burin and Co.

S S Nyanza for Shanghai: 1000 bales Indian raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co. 1000 bales Indian raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Elysia for Liverpool: 10 bales wool raw K S Dharamsee and Co. 210 bales wool raw A Salemehomed and Co., 6 bales wool raw and 25 bales goat hair H R Rehmanbhoy and Co., 86 bales wool raw Gillandas Arguthoot and Co., 60 bales Indian raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co., 50 bales wool raw D Kundanmal, 60 bales wool raw M Motilal, 100 cwt deer horns J Rehemtulla, 120 bales Indian wool raw Bombay Co., 120 bales African cotton raw N Rajaraw and Co., 75 bales Indian raw cotton Bombay Co Ltd., 1 bale cotton grey yarn E D Sassoon and Co.

For Glasgow: 268 bdles staves of empty hogs head Spencer and Co., 57 bdles heads and hoofs of empty hogs heads Spencer and Co.

For Marseilles: 56 cwt dried beef casings and 45 cwt salted guts A Mahler and Co.

S S Gamaria for Havre: 330 bales Indian cotton raw H Laljee and Co.

IMPORTS.

August 26.

S S Damala from London:—193 cases melted milk, 20 cases toilet soap, 28 cks tallow, 226 cases confectionary, 14 cases infant food, 740 cases gum, 196 drums and 11 cases lubricating oil, 8 cts card boxes, 10 cases paper, 62 cases, 4632 kegs and 55 drums paint, 13 cases preserves, 21 cases brown corks, 79 cases old newspapers 17 bales water proof packing paper, 20 kegs white lead, 4 drums and 17 cases printing ink, 35 cases printers roller composition, 82 cases castor oil, 17 cases medicines. 6 cts and 4 cases steel window and fitting, 194 cases beer, 15 cases envelopes, 6 cases cycle parts, 47 cases grease, 8 cases colour, 16 trusses hair belting, 177 cts and 20 bars abestoes cement sheets, 125 cases oil stores, 85 cases biscuits, 12 cases mustard, 25 cases starch, 20 cases blue, 12 bales card board, 29 cases preserves, 30 bales wall paper, 10 cks plumbago circles, 30 cases Mellin's food, 13 cases typewriters, 10 cases and 9 pkgs canned meat, 20 bales paper. 17 cases dry colour. 21 cases ovaltine, 260 cases condensed milk, 8 drums and 3 coils copper wire, 21 cases essence, 26 cases confectionary, 97 cases boot polish, 10 cases pipe clay blocks, 27 cases glass ware, 16 cases niger, 28 cases port, 7 cases sherry, 20 pkgs cement, 30 drums and 15 buls lubricating grease. 10 cases disinfectant fluid, 11 kgs tartaric acid, 7 cases boot crystals eyelets, 11 cases druggist goods.

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 24

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have re-ceived the following quotations by special telegram from their agents in Colombo, to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices Rs.	Face value Rs.	Cost at nut in per, per Acre	bearing Acres	Tea in bearing Acres	Dividend per cent. 1926	1927
Dukit Daran Rubber	25-3	10	685	800		10	
Cavunal Rub. & Tea	18	10	730	315		20	
Ceylon Planters	45-8	10	310	714	93+	40	10
Ceylon Rubber	56	10	314	1100		100	10
Clunes Estates	35	10	465	1048		10*	
Cochin Rubber	52-1-2XD	15	370	1094		35	5
Eila Tea	290X	100	474	1072		20	
Estates Co. of Uva	19-8	10	565	326	2512	35	8
Fairlawn Estate	38-8	15	1094		485	20	
Frocester Estates	72	10	281	907		100	25
Hatbawe Rubber	16	10	930	861		5*	
Honiton Rubber	10 8	10	1344	397			
Horawala Rubber	50	10	390	708		120	10
IndoMalay Estates	24	10	612	735		40	
Jambulande T. & Rub	18	10	730	526		20	
Jebong Rubber	24	10	738	1626		30	
Kalutara Company	47-8	10	412	1212		100	
Kalutara Rubber	23XD	10	825	447		18	5
Kelani Valley Rubber	31-1-2XD	10	491	333		40	5
Langat River	34	10	441	1112	925+	75	
Lanka Rubber	87-8	10	220	531		135	10
Lansdowne Rubber	21 XD	50	550	817		75	8
Maha Uva Estates	57	10	405		822	45	10
Matale Valley Rubber	34	10	670	587		15*	
Meall Mor Estates	25	15	725	418	543	22 1/2	
Mijishena Rubber	64	10	388	942		50	10
Naranjoda Rubber	35	10	479	365		10*	
Neuenatel Estates	65	15	720	2423	695	40	5
North-Western Rub.	57	10	413	778	414	35	
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	25	10	690	822	411	0*	
Rubber Growers	4218	10	426	634		85	10
Sathgam T. & Rub.	230	50	383	3207	370	20*	
Talgaswella Tea	63	10	232	960	195	90	
Torrington Tea	21	10	1240		501	17	6
Udatenne Tea	80	20	439	1330	140	65	
Udapolla Rubber	26XD	10	1116	730		32 1/2	5
Ullswater Rubber	19	10	445	375		30	
Togan Tea	54	10	395	1185	956	60	15

Interims *Interims for 1926 + Cocoanuts

Remarks: Market—steady.

Rubber:—Spot Colombo—Re. 0.88 cents. Cochin Rubbers XD 5 per vent Kalutara Rubbers 5 per cent, Kelani Valleys 8 per cent, Lansdownes 8 per cent, Udapolla 5 per cent 1st Interims and Eila Teas 15 per cent Final.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 25.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Shipment, Sellers, Aug.-Sept.	53/6
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb., Shipment, Sellers, Aug.-Sept.	54/6
Wheat Australian, Shipment, Sellers, Aug.-Sept.	54/3
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, London, Paid. Due at	54/0

COFFEE.

New York, Aug. 25.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality), Spot	13.12

THE WEATHER

BOMBAY LOCAL RAINFALL.

August 26.

Rainfall at	Colaba	Fort	J. J. Hospital
Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. to date	2.25	0.25	0.21
Total since 1st June to date	55.23	69.57	54.26
Total for the corresponding period of 1925	43.08	48.12	46.31
Total for the corresponding period of 1926	56.88	83.78	67.24

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

(FOR THE 26TH AUGUST 1927.)

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 26th August 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and humidity is nearly normal. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were lower than usual in the extreme north of the area and the maximum alone in the central parts.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi has had 0.30in. of rain and Cawnpore 0.10in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess at Jhansi and in defect at Agra. Temperature was nearly normal in the whole of the province.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 0.12in. of rain. Skies are clear over upper Sind and in general lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Kotah. Maximum temperature was below normal in upper Sind; elsewhere temperature was almost as usual.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Maximum temperature was locally below normal in Gujarat and east Kathiawar; the minimum was almost as usual throughout the division.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 5.15in. of rain, Saugor 0.25in. Amraoti 0.18in. Nagpur 1.31in. Chanda 1.04in. and Raipur 0.13in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Vapour in air is in excess at Jubbulpore. Maximum temperature was generally below normal, while the minimum was almost as usual.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.25in. of rain, Ratnagiri 0.78in. Marmagao 0.79in. and Karwar 0.65in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was nearly normal in the division. The highest temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 84.5 deg. (normal) and the lowest 76.2 deg. (1deg. below normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.44in. of rain and Nizamabad 0.22in. Skies are lightly clouded over the east of the division and moderately to heavily clouded over the west. Humidity is in defect at Malegaon. Maximum temperature was below normal at Nizamabad; elsewhere temperature did not differ much from the normal.

General Remarks.—The depression from the Bay lies this morning over the east Central Provinces and has caused locally heavy rain in its neighbourhood. The monsoon has been active on the west coast and weak elsewhere in the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Central Provinces, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in the United Provinces, Hyderabad and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Rajputana and the Bombay Deccan. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned are 2.6 in. at Mangalore, 0.83 in. at Cochin, 0.33 in. at Trivandrum and 0.17 in. at Masulipatam.

Forecast.—An extension of rainfall is probable in the West Central Provinces.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 26th August, 1927:

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 29.724 inches (.037 below normal).

Barometer (corrected at 4 p.m. previous day) 29.677 inches (.016 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours .020.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.7 degrees

Temperature (we bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.1 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.5 degrees.

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.2 degrees (0.9 below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 93 per cent.

Relativ eHumidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 87 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S.-W.

Velocity of wind at a.m. 2 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 150 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 25 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloud = 10) 7.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.25 inches.

Total rainfall during the month to date.

Total rainfall during the year to date.

KEROSENE BAZAAR RATES.

Bombay, Aug. 25.

(The Asiatic Petroleum Company (India) Limited.)

Shell Cases per case	10 0 6
Anchor Brand New Tins per pair	7 12 6
Rising Sun Brand New Tins	7 10 6
Rising Sun Brand Bulk per 8 Imp. Gals.	6 6 6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair	6 4 0
Swan Brand Bulk per 8 Imp. Gals	5 0 6

LONDON SILVER.

London, Aug. 25.

Silver.—Market very quiet.

Spot	25-1 8
Forward	25-3 16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Aug. 25.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4-4-11-1/2

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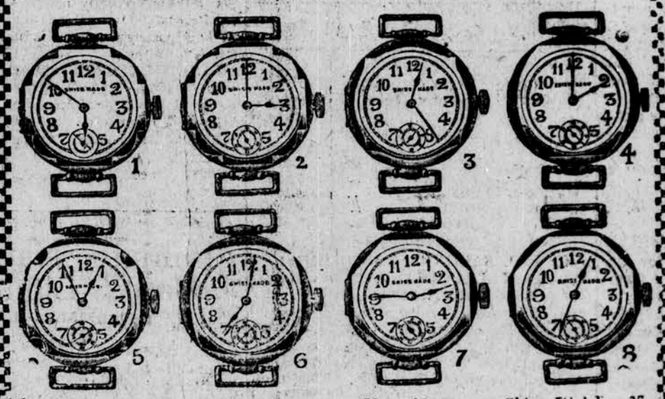

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Agents:—A. H. NASER & Co.,
Princess Street,
BOMBAY No. 2.

MBAY COTTON MARKET.

NS:—Early declined 39 points on Heavy Liquidation. Improved 37 points ers. Again eased of 16 points on renewed liquidation. Futures closed 17 s lower.

Heavy long liquidation. Closed quiet.

CABLES:—

homas Smith and Co. have following cables from their ends:—

et hesitating, would follow ad- cautiously."

indication crop deterioration account cool nights. Expect liquidation before Bureau ."

f the present reactionary out- ngly advise friends liquidating r holdings, with a view to lower levels."

nrigar and Vesugar's New York srs. A. Norden and Co. cable 25th inst. as under:—

on in control. Think that look fully discounted."

rennan Co. have received the able dated 25th inst (5-35 p.m.) r Liverpool friends Messrs. J. man and Co:—

rospects are unchanged. Decline bull liquidating. Do not t the market will go much low- ee no reason to modify our

Patel Bros. have received the cables:—

October: Highest 21.48 (1-50) .11 (11-36).

York market early declined on long ion but recovered later on new on further unfavourable crop ac-

pool: (1) No precipitation. Tem- s abnormally low. Boll weevil most serious. (2) Heavy long n. Straddle buying. Moderate klahoma.

Langley and Co. have received wing cable:—

rather quieter. Market affected bly by realising.

AMERICANS:

Bombay, Aug. 26.

erday the New York futures market at a decline of 23 points on un- able Liverpool cables. The decline rried further on account long liqui- At the decline new buyers came in a sharp rally of 37 points on un- able crop reports. The rise was not ined a portion of it was lost before se on renewed liquidation. The was barely steady at a decline of 17 to 22 points. Spot Cotton prices suffered a loss of 15 points to 21.55 cent.

The New Orleans futures market closed at a decline of 20 to 21 points.

The Liverpool futures market opened quiet at a decline of 1 to 2 points. The market ruled narrow for a considerable time but later on heavy long liquidation caused a further weakness and the market closed easy at a decline of 12 to 14 points. Spot Cotton prices improved 7 points to 11-29d. per lb. Ready Sales were 8,000 Bales.

There is no change in weathr condition which continue unfavourable. There is absence of rain and temperatures are reported abnormally low. If it were to result in a cold frost we believe the damage to the crop will be serious. There is no relief from Boll weevil damage and reports indicate most serious activity. At any rate the crop is passing through a critical stage and needs favourable weather for a normal yield.

The technical situation of the market needed some adjustment after series of advances. Yesterday's weakness is more of a natural reaction and if the prices decline further we believe it will pay to buy moderately.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 26.

Following a decline of 22 points in the New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 333 for Broach A.|M. delivery. There was a general wave of profit-taking by bulls and prices suffered. The close at 4 p.m. was as under:—

Broach A.|M.	433	433	425	428
Oomra D.|J.	399	399	392	395
Bengal D.|J.	358	358	355	355

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened easy at a decline of 4 points. The local market opened at Rs. 425|4 and declined to Rs. 423|8 on renewed liquidation. At the decline there was some covering and prices closed as under:—

Broach A.|M.	425	426	423|8	426
Oomra D.|J.	393	393|8	392|8	393|8
Bengal D.|J.	353	353|8	352	353|8

The market will be closed at 3 p.m. tomorrow being "Shri Bhid-Bhanjan" Mahadev Yatra. Sewri markets will remain closed.

STOCKS AND SHARES

MILL SHARES IMPROVING.

MILL SHARES: Bombay, Aug. 26.

As a result of trading in the past week.Cotton Mill shares especially speculative ones showed some improvement. B Dyeing was the chief one advancing. The recent advance in the prices of Cotton isbound to have its effect on the values of cloth and as a matter of fact some millsare said making handsome profits. To-day there was no special change andlarge'y the business was confined to transfers. The tone of the market is good.

TATA IRON

The annual meeting of the company was this week with some rowdiness. The technical position these shares is sound in the market and we believe prices are likely to improve.

CEMENT:

The market had been active with buyers of Cement shares. Further improvement is anticipated.

MISCELLANEOUS:

Railway shares are steady with a smallbusiness. Manganese shares are quiet owing to liquidation. Shipping are steadywith some improvement in Scinda. Tramways ruled quiet despite satisfactory returns. Insurance shares are steady with a fairly good turnover.

SECURITIES:

During the week, there was some improvement owing to short covering and there was not pressure of sales A furtherissue of six months Treasury bills of Rs. 2 crores was made on a basis of 4-548 per cent. per annum. To-day the market ruled rather steady with some improve

BANKS.

Bank of India (100-150) Pd. 10 p.m. 79-12.
Baroda (100-50 Pd.) 14 p.c. 87.
Central Co-operative (50) 8 p.c. 68-1|2.
Central (£50, 25) 10 p.c. 28.
Eastern (£10-5) 8 p. c. 82-8.
Imperial (500) p.c. 1412-8
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 16 p.c. 356-4.
Union (5) 4 annas Rs. 3/14.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portland Cement (10) 29-10
Central India Mining (10) 25-12
Oudran Cement (250) 191-4.
Katni Cement (100) (O) 172-8
Katni Cement (40) (D) 540
Punjab Cement O. (10) 7/14.
Punjab Cement P. (10) 13.
Shivrajpur (10) 53

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p..e. 91)
Amritsar Pattis (100) 10-1|2) p.c. 142
Central Provinces (100) 5-1|2 p.c. 102-8
Dhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p.c. 102.
Gujerat (100) 5 p.c. 91.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5 1/4 p.c. 102.
Larkana (100) 4 p.c. 88-1|2.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 77/8.
Mymensingh (100) 5 p.c. 96.
Pachora Pamnur (100) 5 p.c. 89.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 97-8
Sialkot Narrowal (100) 5-1|2 p.c. 107-1|2 xd.
Sind Light (100) 12 p.c. 142.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1|2 p.c. 722-8
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 80.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 81.
Surat Electric (O) 100, 5 p.c. 91.
Andhra Valley (O) (1,000) 805
Andhra Valley P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 967/8.
Bombay Tramways (O) 50 4-1|2 145-10.
Bombay Tramways P. (50) 7 p.c. 70.
Surat Electric P. 100 (50) 6.1/2 p.c. 90
Tata Hydro Elec. O. (100) 30, 1090.
Tata Hydro Pref. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1,010.
Tata Power O. (1,000) 557-8
Tata Power. P. (1,000) 867/8.
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 104.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 315.
Harvey and Sabapathy (500) Rs. 80, 548|12
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17-12 207/8.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 538 /12.
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 800.
New Mofussil (400) Rs. 667/8.
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20, 570.
Volkart C. P. (500) Rs. 25, 540.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS. (DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10. 402-8
Apollo (30) nil, 6, 8.
Berar Mills (200) Rs. 20. 220.
Bombay Cotton Mfg. (500) 342/8.
Bombay Dyeing (250) 25, 93, 956-4
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 15 550-8
Central India P. (Nagpur) (500) 12-8, 485
Central (100) 20, 426-4.
Crescent (100) 207-8
Colaba Mills (100) 138-12
Dawn (250) 80, 725.
David (500) 245.
E. D. Sassoon United (10 F. Paid) Rs. 9/15/6.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil 130
Elphinstone (100) nil 17|8.
Fazulbhoy Mills (200) 20, x 922-8
Framji Petit (1,000) 650.
Globe (100) 30.
Gokak Mills (100) 5, 131-4
Indore Malwa (100) 373-12.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11, 953-12
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 75.
Kasturchand (500) 29
Kohinoor (500) nil, 1290
Luxmi Cotton (1,000) 300, 652-0.
Madhavji Dharamsey (100) nil, 113-12.
Manockji Petit (1,000) 1,750.
Madras United (250) Rs. 15, 500
Mysore (50) 20 p.c. 136-4.
Meyer Sassoon (160) 90.
Morarji Goculdas (1.000) 50, 2,200
New Great Mills 313-12.
New City Mills (100) 122-8
Pabaney Mill 230, 260.
Pearl Mill (230) 517-8
Phoenix (100) 10, 395
Simplex (100) 171-4.

SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75-13
4 per cent Conversion Loan, due 1931/38 Rs. 94/8.
4 per cent Loan due 1960|70 Rs. 88|9.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100/14.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/14.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1937 Rs. 103/1.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 107/6
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 107/9.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112|6.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86-4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 86|4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111/8
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103.

Forward rates 1st September settlement 3 1/2 per cent. Paper Rs. 75-13, 1945-55 Rs. 107-6 4 per cent. Loan 1934-37 Rs. 94-2.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

Sassoon Cotton (100) 13-1|2.
Sassoon Silk (50) 5-1|2 70.
Sholapur (10,000) 200 8,200/ xd.
Sir Barucha Mills (100) 24|8.
Swadesh Mills (100) 16, 525.
Swan Mills (100) 157-8
Tata Mills (100) 81-4.
Tata Oil Mills (100) 25
Vishnu Cotton (O) (500) Rs. 90, 2875
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 600.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown (100) nil, 272|8.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 6, 290.
B. Burma T. Corporation (25) Rs. 106 662-8
B. Burma T. Corporation (50 paid up). XP 237-8 242|8.
Bombay Steam O. (250) p.c. 207-8
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6t.pc. 250.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 6 p.c.
British Burmah Petroleum 5-13. 9 5 14.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24-1|2.
Burmah Corporation (10) 9 4
Empire of India Life (500-[illegible] 25-12.
Jost Engineering (50) 35 p.c. 13
Kemp (200) 15, 190.
McKenzie (10) 25, 370.
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) Rs 26 1|26.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance. (200-100 Pd.) 30 p.c. 1,900.
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45 692/8.
Scindia Steam (15) 1, 16-9.
Tata 1st Preference 143.
Tata Construction (30) 2, 50.
Tata Iron (2nd) (100) 91-12.
Tata Iron (O) (75) 50-12.
Tata Iron Def. (30) 157-8
Telephone Co. (50) 36
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.
Century Flour Mills (100) 110.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Aug. 25.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C.	£20-1-4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£115
P. and O. Banking Corporation	£9-3|4
National Bank	£50-1|4
Eastern Bank	£6-1|4
Funding Loan 4 p. c.	£86-5|8
Conversion Loan	£76-1|2
Indian Loan 5-1|2 p. c.	£101-3-4
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 p. c.	£56
Indian Stock 3 p. c. Sterling Loan	£60-1|4
Indian Stock 3-1|2 p. c. Sterling Loan	£70-3|8
Consols	£54-5|8
War Loan 5 p. c.	£101-3|4
Victory Bonds 4 p. c.	£92-3|4

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27 YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Aug. 25.

October	21.32—.18
December	21.55—.17
January	21.52—.21
March	21.75—.22
May	21.80—.20
Middling Spot	21.55—.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 25.

October	21.12—.21
January	21.46—.20
Middling Spot	20.87—.06

NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 25.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

New York, 10-30 a.m.

October	21.20
January	21.41
March	21.63
New York, Noon Call	
October	21.15
January	21.36
March	21.57
New Orleans, 9 a.m.	
October	21.06
January	21.34
March	21.52

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U. S. A.

New York, Aug. 25.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	25,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	3,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 25.

Seinde, Good	8.85 plus .10
„ Fully Good	9.05 plus .10
„ Fine	9.25 plus .10
Bengal, Good	8.85 plus .10
„ Fully Good	9.05 plus .10
„ Fine	9.25 plus .10
Oomra, Good	9.25 plus .10
„ Fully Good	9.50 plus .10
„ Fine	9.75 plus .10
Broach, Good	9.55 plus .10
„ Fully Good	9.85 plus .10
„ Fine	10.15 plus .10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 25.

August	18.66—.53
September	18.76—.53
October	18.93—.53
November	19.08—.53
December	19.06—.54
January	19.05—.53
February	19.03—.52
March	19.01—.52
April	19.01—.52
May	18.98—.55
June	18.97—.53
July	18.97—.53
August	18.97—.53
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	19.90—.20

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 25.

August	10.95—.14
September	10.95—.16
October	11.02—.14
November	11.06—.13
December	11.13—.11
January	11.16—.13
February	11.17—.13
March	11.21—.13
April	11.21—.13
May	11.24—.12
June	11.17—.12
July	11.15—.13
August	11.08—.13
Middling Spot	11.29—.07

SALES.

Liverpool, Aug. 25.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Sales on Speculation	300
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Aug. 25.

Para Rubber, Value, Oct.-Nov.	1|3-3|4

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Aug. 26

Bengal 355 D/J.
Broach 427 A/M.
Oomra 394 D/J.

Broach	411	407	401	396
S D	418	414	408	402
P A	415	408	401	395
K V	403	400	395	390
Dholera	399	396	391	386
Kalajin	404	400	395	390
Cutch	413	409	405	400
Surat	464	460	456	
Rajpipla	459	455	451	
Navsari	474	470	466	

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Aug. 26.

100 Jetha Devji & Co. Sindh - America 375
100 Ozoburin & Co. Sindhurni 400
100 Ozoburin & Co. Dhuruld 325
200 Bombay & Co. Comptah 403
100 G G Kesha Nanded 392
200 G G Kesha Bengal 370
100 Japan T & Co. Sirpur 385
100 Japan T & Co. Ranpur 385
100 Japan T & Co. Indore 383
100 Japan T & Co. Amraoti 393
100 Japan T & Co. Ujjain 390
200 Jetha Devji Kalajin 370
100 C Jeram & Co. Vankaner 385
500 Ralli Bros. Bijapur 380/385
200 Japan Cotton & Co. Nagar 370
200 N Fatehalli Morbi 360
100 Forbes & Co. Lyallpur 385

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay, Aug. 26.

The local market ruled steady owing to reports that there is likelyhood of shortage of stocks at Bhadarwa settlement. Daily offtake is said to be about 175 bars. Local banks are long of contracts. The market depends largely on the sales of the Government and it appears that prices will improve somewhat in the near future. To-day's closing quotations were as under:—

Ready 57-7-0.

Bhadarwa	57|5	57|9	57|5	57|7
Asho	57|6	57|10	57|6	57|8

Shanghai Exchange 2-5-7|8.

GOLD.

Bombay, Aug. 26.

Bar Gold Ready	21 8 9
Bhadarwa	21 8 3
Asho	21 8 6

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Aug. 25.

3 Months 4-11|32 per cent.
6 Months 4 1|2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 2 3|4 per cent.
1 month 2 1/2 per cent.
3 months 2 1/2 per cent.
6 Months 3 1|2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for "The Chronicle.")
(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ld.)

Muktsar (Punjab), Aug. 24.

Wheat Bhadon	4 7 6
Wheat Asuj	4 11 3
Gram Asuj	4 0 9
Barley Asuj	3 5 3

LOCAL RATES.

Wheat	4 6 0 to 4 14 0
Gram	3 14 0 to 4 2 0
Barley	3 3 0 to 3 4 0
Cottonseed	3 14 0
Rapeseed	7 9 0 to 7 14 0
Rapeseed Oil	20 4 0
Market Arrival	2,000 mds
Market Condition.—Steady.	

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug. 26.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening 52/ Highest 52/7 Lowest 51/13 Closing 52/6.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening 49 Highest 49/5 Lowest 49/5 Closing 49/3.

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening 4/11/3 Lowest 4/10/9 Closing 4/11/0.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening 56. Lowest 55/14 Closing 56/.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Aug. 25.

Demand Bills 485.81

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, Aug. 25.

Total Bullion	£151,500,000
Public Deposits	£17,400,000
Other Deposits	£102,700,000
Government Securities	£55,400,000
Other Securities	£48,100,000
Notes and Coin	£34,800,000
Currency Notes Outstanding	£273,800,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	28.97 per cent.

LONDON METALS.

London, Aug. 25.

Copper, English Best Selected	£60-7|8
Copper, Braziers	£71
Yellow Metal	£63-1|4
Sepelter, Hard Indian Brands	£24-1|4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£14
Tin, English Ingots	£287

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 25.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25,	
C. and F. Calcutta,	
Aug.-Sept., per cwt.	15|0
Oct.-Dec., per cwt.	15|3
Jan.-Mar., per cwt.	15 6
C. and F. Bombay,	
Oct.-Dec. per cwt.	15|4-3|4
C. and F. Karachi,	
Oct.-Dec. per cwt.	15|5-1|2

LINSEED OIL.

London, Aug. 25.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, ewt., delivery, Paid and Buyers, Sept.-Dec.	31|4-1|2
Linseed Oil, naked, London, delivery, Paid and Buyers, Jan.-Apl.	32|1-1|2

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 25.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton, Shipment, Buyers, Aug.-Sept.	£17-10-0
Linseed, Calcutta, ton, Shipment, Sellers, Sept.-Oct.	£17-17-6
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton, Paid, Afloat	£15-15-0
Linseed, Bombay, ton, Shipment, Sellers, Aug-Sept.	£18-5-0

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Aug. 25.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.42-1|8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.13-3|8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.92
T.T. Madrid on London	28.83
T.T. Milan on London	89.23
T.T. Berne on London	25.21
T.T. Paris on London	124.02
T.T. London on Prague	163.93

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

Aug. 26.

MONEY.

Although the tone of the money market has been steady throughout there is little change to report and the call rate still stands at about 2 1|2 to 3 per cent. The anticipated payment to-day for Treasury Bills has been more or less discounted. The trade demand is down by about Rs. 114 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates: Two to three months 3 per cent. six months 4 per cent. and twelve months 4 to 4 1|2 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of the 19th August, shows an increase of Rs. 79.83 lacs in the cash balance now amounting to Rs. 30,77,18,000 as against Rs. 57.63 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 37.04, an increase of 0.82 per cent. over last week. Loans and Inland bills discounted are down by Rs. 16.18 lacs and Rs. 19.72 lacs respectively, while Cash credits are up by Rs. 6.59 lacs. Government deposits have increased by Rs. 52.31 lacs to Rs. 11.80 crores, while other deposits are down by Rs. 84.67 lacs to Rs. 70.72 crores. The bank rate is unchanged at 4 per cent.

The gilt-edged market has witnessed slight fluctuations and it is generally believed that the present levels will be maintained for some time. 3 1|2 per cent. Paper after declining to Rs. 75-8 improved and closes at Rs. 75|11|6. 1945|55 Loan kept steady at Rs. 107-4-6. 5 per cent. 1935 and 1933 loans receded to Rs. 101-14 and Rs. 103|1 respectively. 5 1|2 per cent. 1928 bounds declined to Rs. 106. 6 per cent bands, 1927 and 1930 changed hands at Rs. 100-5 and Rs. 104-14, 1931 at Rs. 106 6 and 1932 at Rs. 107-9. 6 1|2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan remained unchanged at Rs. 112.6. 4 per cent. 1926-70 loan improved to Rs. 88-9.

According to a press communique the total amount of Treasury Bills applied for on 23rd August was Rs. 4,06,50,000. Tenders at Rs. 97|13 and above have been accepted in full and those at Rs. 97|12 to the extent of about 91 per cent. of the amount tendered at that rate. The average rate of accepted tenders is Rs. 97-12 5.

Although general trade conditions in India appear dull and somewhat weak on the surface, it is important to note that the four major money crops, viz., cotton, jute tea and rice re generally in excellent condition, and prices are at higher levels than at this time last year with the exception of rice which is vitually unchanged.

Since these basic factors seem so favourable it should be reasonable to suppose that better conditions will ensue after the effects of the agricultural prosperity, which are due to obtain in most districts, have permeated the economic fabric of the country.

Well informed observers are of the opinion that the financing of the jute crop will be undertaken some time toward the middle of the coming month. This should do much in the way of removing the present dormant attitude of our markets and provide a stimulus to trade in general.

By about September 15, the many uncertainties now surrounding the forthcoming legislative action in connection with the textile industry and the Reserve Bank will have been determined. In the absence of these disconcerting factors, trade should flow with added smoothness in its regular channels.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange has remained particularly quiescent throughout the week under report, although a slight improvement was noted, with sellers of ready T.T. at 1s. 5-27|32d. and buyers at 1s. 5-7|8d. Although a few export bills have been placed, the volume continued restricted for both export and import business. The following are the forward rates.

August|September 1s. 5-27|32d.; October 1s. 5-29|32d; November 1s. 5-15|16d; December|January|February 1s. 5-31|32d, March 1s. 5-29|32d; April 1s. 5-7|8d and May|June 1s. 5-27|32d.

The dollar sterling quotation was steady during the week at about dol.4.86-5|32d French francs and the Belga were unchanged at 124.01 and 34.92 respectively. The Italian lira was also stationary at 89.25.

GOLD.

A cessation of the speculative activity noted in this market last week has resulted in rather dull conditions obtained with a decline in the price of ready gold to Rs. 21|8 per tola. The daily average offtake still stands at 15,000 tolas and stocks on hand are now estimated at 4 lacs tolas. The price of gold in London opened at 84s. 11d. and after deeling to 84s. 10 1|2d. closed at 84s. 11 1|2d. Sovereigns remained steady during the week at Rs. 13-8 0 both for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21-8-3 and Rs. 21-8-0 for ready, Rs. 21-8-6 and Rs. 21|8|3 for 12th September and 11th October settlements. The incoming mail is expected to bring £13,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from oLndon to India is about £28,500. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 12,85,514 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £15,000.

SILVER.

Although the silver market has been quiet somewhat higher price levels have been registered as a result of steady London and China advices. The rate for ready silver opened at Rs. 56-12 and after declining to Rs. 56-8 gradually recovered to Rs. 57-4 at the close. Operations for China and American account have been limited in volume as have also been inter-bazar ones. The offtake, including the daily and that of settlement, has improved and average 220 bars. Stocks on hand approximate 3500 bars. Although slight improvement in prices may be noted in the near future, the general tone of the market is still not regarded as optimistic. In Shanghai the rate for T.T. on London after declining from 2s. 5-5|8d. to 2s. 5 1|2d improved to 2s. 5-15|16d. at the close. The highest and lowest rates in London during the week were 25-3|16d. and 24-15|16d. for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 57-4 and Rs. 56-8 for ready, Rs. 57-6 and Rs. 56-10 for 16th September settlement and Rs. 57-7 and Rs. 56-11 for 14th October settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £50,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £55,000. The total imports during the deek amounted to Rs. 353,688 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £5000.

SHARES.

Bear covering and continued rise in the levels of price for raw cotton have brought about advances in the leading shares. Although the present attitude of the market is steady, attention is being focussed upon the pending events in Simla in connection with the proposed measures for the relief of the textile industry and their possible reaction here.

The miscellaneous section is generally steady. In accordance with expectations, the meeting on last Wednesday of the shareholders of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., proved exceptionally interesting. Although the shareholders have expressed their dissatisfaction in logical terms, the Managing Agents seem to be adamant in their refusal to accord a satisfeatory explanation.

WEEKLY YARN MARKET.

26th August 1927.

The continued rise in cotton has produced a distitnctly better feeling in the local market in all kinds of yarns particularly in Indian, Japanese and Shanghai yarns and prices have further advanced to the extent of about 1/2 an anna per lb. in many cases. Confidence amongst the dealers has been daily increasing and they are getting now convinced that any idea of considerable reduction in yarn prices should be brushed aside as early as possible inasmuch as even at the current level of prices of raw materials, yarn prices are considerably cheaper and even if cotton goes down to any extent there is hardly any room for a material decline in the prices of yarns. Turnover has been much better than for the last several weeks and to an outsider, who enters the market, the anxiety on the part of dealers to purchase suitable lots, reminds him partly of the boom period in the days of war. In fact there has been a large turnover in several kinds of yarns amongst the dealers themselves who have been buying freely in anticipation of making a profit when the consuming Districts come in to buy, of course, at a later date. It cannot be said how far this zeal and rush for buying will continue but it will be certainly in the interest of the Yarn Trade if cotton keeps steady at or about this level and the yarn prices become more steady and workable.

English Yarns. There is an improvement in the turnover amongst the dealers particularly in 32s. and 40s. Water Twist and better sales have been reported from stock. Inquiries for forward deliveries have considerably increased but the prices offered are entirely unworkable owing to very high prices quoted by Manchester spinners.

Japanese Yarns There has been considerably a large turnover both in Japanese and Shanghai Yarns particularly in 32s, 40s. and 2/42s. Grey yarns and also in Mercerised yarns and there has been a large speculative buying by dealers amongst themselves and few packages have also been done for forward deliveries by the Import Houses at fairly reasonable prices. It is to be particularly noted that the prices from Japan and Shanghai have been yet workable in some cases for forward deliveries and therefore a good business has been done in these yarns. Sampin has been rising but very slowly and Exchange remains unchanged.

Artificial Silk Yarns. Dull ness reported last week continued in the earlier part of the week but at the close inquiries have increased and dealers report somewhat better sales although prices realised are not yet higher. It seems as if the consuming Districts have begun to realise that they cannot fare better by waiting and if so further sales are expected in the next few weeks.

Indian Yarns. Mills have been rather more optimistic in view of the fact that some of them have been able to realise better rates for their stocks wherever they waited and have reported better sales during the week. As for forward prices they have been quoting much higher and there has been a very small business but in case of stock lots and nearer deliveries there have been good sales amounting to about 3,000 Bales during the week. The recent advance in cotton has produced more confidence amongst the dealers who have been paying much higher rates in some cases and have been effecting purchases.

The outlook is certainly more hopeful than for the last several weeks and if cotton remains steady at or about this level we believe improvement in demand will be in evidence in due course.

23rd August 1927.

PIECE GOODS..

Bombay, Aug. 26.

With a moderate demand from up-country the local piece goods market has been very steady and prices show some improvement, following the rise in the prices of raw Cotton.

English standard qualities remain in good demand but the prices are quoted higher which buyers are not willing to pay. The holders are optimistic as the American Cotton Crop is deteriorating rapidly. Higher prices are generally expected and dealers believe that eventually buyers will come forward to buy at the prices demanded as Manchester quotations are firm.

Local Mills cloth is to be found in better demand.. Mills have raised quotations.

Demand is likely to broaden in the near futures as stocks in the interior markets are low.

Japanese cloth only moderate business is passing. Buyers are rather holding aloof and anly scattered business is occasionally reported.

Reports received by to-day's mail state that traders had been passing through a very difficult period and the general experience had been that the past week was the worst of the many slack weeks. Before the beginning of the week there had been a fairly good enquiry but following the Bureau report, the advance in quotations had been such as to make spinners raise prices by about three half pence per pound. Fine spinners raised by two to three pence necessitating considerable advance in quotations for all styles of cloth.

RUBBER SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents.

	Increase or Decrease on week.
Anglo Java (2/)	— 0 0 3
Anglo Malay (1)	— 0 0 7½
Bahlias (1)	
Burma Rubber (1)	— 0 0 7½
Chersonese (2/)	
Cicely (2/)	— 0 0 1½
East Java (1)	0 1 3
Java Investment (1)	— 0 0 7½
Kuala Reman (5/)	
Kwaloe (2/)	— 0 0 1½
Merbau (2/)	
Mergui Crown (2/)	+ 0 0 3½
Mooply Valley (1)	
Pegoh (1)	— 0 2 6
Rim Malacca (2/)	
Sialang (1)	— 0 1 3
Tandjong (1)	— 0 1 3
United Serdang (2/)	— 0 0 1½
United Temiung (2/)	
United Patanis (1)	— 0 0 6
Devon Estates (1)	
Highlands & Lowlands (1)	
East Asiatic (2/)	— 0 0 1½
Travancore Rubber Co. (1)	
Malacca Rubber Plantations (1)	+ 0 1 3

Stock of rubber in London—64,842 tons.
Increase on week — 285 tons.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Aug. 25.

	Per Cent.
Interest, Day to Day Loans	3-1|8
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	3-1|2
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-11|32
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-1|2
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4 3|4
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-1 4

FREIGHT QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PITAMBER & CO.

Bombay Aug 26

Ports.	Steamers &/or month of Shipment	Seeds of 12 & 13 Cwts.	Seeds of 14 Cwts.	Seeds of 15 Cwts.	Seeds of 16 Cwts. measur
Hull	Sept/Mar	17/-	18/-	19/-	20/
London	Sept/Oct.	14/6	15/6	16/6	17/3
	NovDec.	15/-	16/-	17/-	18/-
Liverpool	Sept.	1?/-	19/-	20/-	21/-
	Oct.	16/6	17/6	18/6	19/6
	Nov.	15/6	16/6	17/-6	18/-6
	Dec/March.	16/-	17/-	18/-	19/-
Marseilles	Sept-Oct.	14/6	15/6	16/6	17/6
Antwerp	Sept-March.		17/-	18/-	19/- 20/-
Rotterdam, Hamburg, Bremon	Sept Oct.-Nov. Dec-Ma.	20/-	21/-	22/-	23/-
		17-	18-	19-	20-
		1?/-	19/-	20/-	21/-
Havre	Sept.	2J/6	21-/6	22/-6	23/.6
	Oct.	18/6	19/6	20/6	21/6
Dunkirk	Sept-Mar.	17/-	18/-	19/-	20/-
Barcelona	Sep-Oct.		20/	21/-	22/- 23/-
Genoa	Sept-		17 /-	18/-	19/- 20/
	Oct.		1?/-	13/-	14/- 15/
Naples		..	..	..	..
Trieste, Venice	Sept. Oct	17/6	17/6	19/-	20/-
		13/6	1?/6	1?/-	16/-
New York	Augu.	10/-	-	-	-

Remarks:—The market during the period under review has been active and the rates advanced to 2/ to 3/ sh. shippers have taken interest in the Sept/Dec. shipmnt. The tone of the market is firm. The following business was reported:—

New York about 300/ tons August at 10/ per ton of 12 cwts.

Ellerman Ports about 2300 tons September at 16/ & 19/

Ant./Ham./Rott. about 500 tons September at 17/& 20/

500 tons September at 18/ & 21/

500 tons October at 16/& 19/

500 tons November at 16/ & 19/

3500 tons Dec./Jan. at 17/ & 20/

Liverpool/Goasgow 1400 tons October at 16/ & 19/

1000 tons DW/November at 15/6 & 18/6

1000 tons DH/November

1800 tons DW/ Dec. at 16/ & 19/

2200 tons DW/Jan.

220 tons DW/Feb.

1500 tons DW/Mar.

WEEKLY COAL REPORT.

Messrs. Pitamber & Co.

Bombay, 26th August 1927.

The past week has been dull with a poor volume of business put through and very little change falls to be reported. However the market feels healthier for its new coming season.

Some lots of Northern Navigation Coal Ex. s.s. Ocean Prience now due changed hands at 27/3 Sh. c.i.f.

Steamer Discharging in the Stream.

16-8-27 s.s. Baron Fairlie Desh./ Seeb./ Poniati and Victoria.

Steamers expected to arrive with Coal.

27-8-27 s.s. Ocean Prience Northern & Natal Coal Killick Nixon & Co.

6-9-28 s.s. North Pacific Desh/Seeb./ Poniati Andrew Yule & Co.

10-9-27 s.s. Baron Dalmeny Northern & Natal Coal Killick Nixon & Co.

s.s. Humayum Burnside Turner Morrison & Co.

A. steamer Lodna Turner Morrison & Co.

A steamer Deshargarh Andrew Yule & Co.

QUOTATIONS.

Quality C.I.F.. Ex-Scales Darukhana.
Northern Navigation 27/6 Sh. Ex-Ocean Prience Rs. 22/-.
Northern Navigation 28/- Sh. August shipment Quoting Rs. 22/-.
Burn Side 27/9 Sh. August Shipment Quoting Rs. 22/-.
Deshargarh Rs. 17/12 Rs. 19/12.
Victoria Rs. 17/10 Rs. 19/8.

KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE MARKET REPORT.

From Messrs. Gulab & Co.; Stock & Share Brokers, Bunder Road, Karachi.

The business in Railway Shares has developed well.

Sind Lights have been again deal freely, while after considerable time Uppersinds were offered and readily absorbed.

Larkhanas have changed hands into small lots.

The Electric Shares continue to find buyers but business is restricted for want of scrip.

Some business is reported in 4 per cent. Karachi Port Trust Debentures.

Name of the Compy.	Paid up valu	Present value..
Sind Lights	100-0-0	142-0-0
Sind Lighterage	150-0-0	130-0-0
Larkhana Jacobabad	100-0-0	87-0-0
Upper Sinds	100-0-0	82-0-0
Electrics.		
Karachi Electrics	100-0-0	103-0-0 x.d.
Hyderabad Electrics	100-0-0	108-0-0 c.d.
Debentures.		
6 p.c. Karachi Port Trust	100-0-0	111-8-0
Flour Mills.		
Karachi Flour Mills	90-0-0	115-0-0
India Flour Mills	60-0-0	110-0-0
Century Flour Mills	100-0-0	100-0-0

Mr. C. L. Bird, the Motor-Cycling International writes:—

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Exhaustion	Weak Digestion	Neuritis	Rheumatism	Sciati

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MILL STORES.

(MESSRS. MAGANBHAI AMIN & CO., BOMBAY.)

Bombay, Aug. 26.

Current prices of sizing ingredients and heavy chemicals.

	Per Ton. Rs. a. p.
China clay, best quality	95 0 0
China clay, bazar quality	85 0 0
	Per Cwt.
Farina, supru (Dutch)	15 8 0
Farina superior (Dutch)	15 6 0
Epsom Salt	3 12 0
Sago, Flour, 1st quality	11 8 0
Sago Flour, market quality	11 4 0
Maize, Starch, continental	14 0 0
Dextrine (Potato) White	16 8 0
Dextrine (Maize) White	16 8 0
Zinc Chloride English	17 0 0
Zinc Chloride German	16 4 0
Magnesium Chloride German	4 4 0
Australian Mutton Tallow, white	35 8 0
Vegetable Tallow, Good quality	33 0 0
Vegetable Tallow, Market quality	30 0 0
Turkey, Red Oil, concentrated	45 0 0
Turkek Red Oil, 50 per cent. Guaranteed	23 0 0
Turkey Red Oil, 50 per cent. Market quality	20 0 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Small Pkg.	10 8 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Large Pkg.	9 0 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Small	9 12 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Large	8 8 0
Bleaching Powder, Continental	9 0 0
Sodium Sulphide, English, Small Pkg.	9 6 0
Sodium Sulphide, English, Large Pkg.	8 14 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Small	9 2 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Large Pkg.	8 12 0
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Small	8 4 0
Bichromate of Potash Small Pkg.	31 0 0
Soda, Ash, German	6 10 0
	Per lb.
Aniline Salt Electro	0 7 8
Antimony Salt	0 6 0
Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F.	0 10 3
Hydro Sulphide, English	0 9 0

For Farina owing to the expected heavy arrivals the tendency is downward.

For Sago Flour Singapore shippers are quoting lower prices and so the holders are unloading their stock at lower prices.

Owing to the expectation of repealing of Duty from 1st October 1927, on Chemicals and starches merchants have not placed the indents in large quantities, for August and early September shipments.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Aug. 25.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Shipment, Sellers, Aug.-Sept.	£8-17-6
Castorseed, Bombay, Shipment, Sellers, Aug.-Sept.	£18-0-0
Rapeseed, Toria, ton, Shipment, Buyers, Aug.-Sept.	£18-15-0

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TESTIMONIAL.

Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart, B.A., M.D., LL.D., Ph. D., B.M.S., Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:—"Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

MBAY CITY D SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

hina" with the English mails 1 p.m.
Football: South Staffords vs. s, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.
on of the Bombay Provincial umins' Conference begins at Road.
UNDAY, Aug. 28.
g to congratulate Mr. Justice Vanita Vishram Hall, San- oad, 5-30 p.m.

STIC OCCURRENCE.

DEATH.

DAS MADHAVDAS AMER- ed at 5 a.m. on Friday, 26th hamana ceremony at No. 72-74 Road on Saturday, the 27th 4 p.m. (Bombay Time).

IGHT HIGH SCHOOL.

auspices of the Social Service Night High School Dr. M. V. People's Free Hospital will ublic lecture on "Public Hy he School Hall to-day (Satur p.m.

MUSIC IN POONA.

of the 2nd Bn. the Royal Ulster play at the Empress Gardens, o-morrow (Sunday) from 6 to 7 ther permitting.

BHAGAWAT CLASS.

Vishwananda of the Ramakrishna will conduct a public class in n Srimad Bhagawat at the Ashram morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

CTURE ON HINDUISM.

Vishwanand will deliver a lecture nism" at the Pharkhana Mandir, to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m

OLEMN HIGH MASS.

atholic Staff of West End Watch offering a solemn High Mass in iving to the Sacred Heart of Jesus Gloria Church, Byculla, to-morrow) at 8 a.m. The Rev. Fr. C. Pinto ach.

OTHERDAY CELEBRATION.

nnual Mother-Day celebration of dents of the Parel Night School, will brated to-day (Saturday) at 8 p.m. school premises, when Dr. (Miss) kabai Sule of Thana, will deliver on "The Greatness of Mother." e past and present students of the l are cordially invited to attend.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS.

he Social Workers' Training Class will t at the Head Office of the Social Ser- League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to y (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) when r. P. L. Thacker will deliver a lecture "Juvenile Delinquency and Appropriate ures" and Principal T. A. Kulkarni on Crime and Punishment."

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the Mails from Bombay of 13th instant arrived at Marseilles at 7 a.m. on the 26th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. and O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday afternoon. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

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ROUGH WEATHER IN ARABIAN SEA.

MAIL STEAMER ARRIVES 5 HOURS LATE

The P. and O. mail steamer "Mantua", carrying the English mails of August 11, arrived in Bombay on Friday, five hours after the scheduled time. The delay was due to stormy weather in the Arabian Sea. The Captain of the vessel said he encountered heavy monsoon seas and very rough weather on this side of Aden which curtailed the ship's speed. She was listing either side all through her voyage in the Arabian Sea. Part of the delay was due to the more than usual time taken to pass the Suez Canal.

The steamer drew alongside the Ballard Pier at about 11 a.m. Among the passengers were the Hon. Sir Arthur Froom, Sir Manekji Dadabhoy and His Highness the Maharajah of Wankaner.

SANGIT MANDALI'S NOBLE EXAMPLE

The Lalitkaldarsha Sangit Mandali, gave a charitable performance of their popular play "Sanyashacha Sansar" at the Bombay Theatre, on Wednesday under the presidentship of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who thanked the Proprietor, Mr. Pendharkar, for having sacrificed the whole income of this play for the noble cause of helping the flood-stricken in Gujrat and Kathiawar. The whole proceeds are to go to the Bombay Central Relief Fund, and the same were accordingly handed over to Rao Saheb Chunilal G. Munim who helped to organise the above performance.

A FATAL SLIP

While he was pulling the anchor chains of the S.S. "Barala" in the dock, John, a sailor on the ship slipped down from a height of about 30 feet and was seriously injured on his head. He was removed to the Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries.

A MYSTERIOUS DEATH

Balkrishna Balaji, the watchman of the Presidency Mills at Delisle Road was found lying in unconscious condition in the compound of the mills on Thursday morning. He was removed to the King Edward Memorial Hospital where he died. An inquest touching the death will be held by the City Coroner to-day.

PATHE CINEMA.

When words fail, call it a wow and say it all in one explosion. All the superlatives in the world couldn't do more justice to Harold Lloyd's "The Freshman", which opens for the third week's run at the Royal Opera House to-night. It is a truly refreshing comedy, just chock-a-block with laughter and containing thrills that make the on-looker sit tensely on the edge of his chair.

"The Freshman" is literally crammed with gags—good ones. And Lloyd executes each so well that something whispers many must have originated in his own head. In the first shot there is a chuckle. This develops into laugh, and the laugh into hilarity and near-hysteria. It is the finest thing Lloyd has done to date.

The best of the several big sequences in the film is the final football game, which is so all-important in collegiate life. For Harold, the goat of the school smart alecs, is so obliging that he has been led to believe he is a "sub" on the team, where, in reality, he is a lowly water boy. There are but thirteen minutes remaining to play. The opposition leads. Our hero's team is being weakened by having a man knocked out in every down. The substitute players are eliminated. Only Harold remains on the bench. There is no other choice—he must be sent in, or the game forfeited. He's sent, and, in the best comedy fashion he wins the game.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION.

All Scoutmasters and Cubmasters are informed that the Association's Scout Den and Library will be opened by the District Scout Commissioner, Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai to-day (Saturday) at 4-30 p.m. (B.T.) at Gilder Tank Municipal School. If possible, a group photograph of the Scouters and Cubbers will be taken. They are, therefore, requested to be there in time and in full uniform.

CONDOLENCE MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Telugu Free Library, Bombay Telugu People's Association, Bombay Andhra (Telugu) Association, Bombay Telugu Cricketers, Telulu Young Cricketers, Telugu Lal-Dnyanottejak Samaj, Telugu Seva Mandal, a public meeting will be held to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Kamatipura Bazar Road, Girls' School Compound, under the presidency of Mr. Shankarrao Sayanna Porsha, to mourn the sad and irreparable loss of the late Mr. Pupala, alias Bal Ram Murty, the famous Telugu Sandow.

BUDDHA SOCIETY.

The usual fortnightly class of the Society will be conducted by Mr. N. D. Mehta, at Nair Building, Sandhurst Road at 9-15 a.m. (S.T.) on Sunday (the 28th inst.) The subject for the class will be "The Conception of Re-Birth from the Stand Point of Buddhism."

The "Dhammapada" class will also meet on the same day at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.)

HIGH COURT

BOHRAS AT LOGGERHEADS

DISPUTES ABOUT BURIAL OF A CHILD

The Hon. Justices Patker and Baker on the Appellate Side of the High Court disposed of the appeal filed by 11 members of the Bohra community agaist the sentences passed on them by the Sessions Judge of Nasik for rioting and wounding the religious feeling under Sections 143, 147 and 297 of the Indian Penal Code in connection with a dispute on the occasion of the burial of a chld.

A child belonging to the Anti-Mulla party died at Dhulia and a telegram was sent to Malegaon to prepare for the funeral. The accused who belonged to the Mulla's party went there with the object of enforcing the right which they claim for their spiritual leaders of managing and regulating the use of the cemetery. When the corpse arrived there, accused No. 1 caught hold of the pick-axe to prevent the digging of the grave, accused 2 stood at the spot and forbade the digging, while the remaining accused joined in the protests and shouts. As the situation threatened to become serious, the Mamlatdar went to the scene and at his intervention the objectors agreed to allow the burial according to the previous system that any Bohra could be buried there. The burial was then effected after a delay of four hours.

All the accused were convicted by the Sessions Judge of Nasik for rioting and wounding the religious feelings of the relatives of the deceased child. The first and second accused were sentenced to 2 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, and the remaining nine accused to a fine of the same amount.

In appeal to the High Court, Their Lordships observed that accused No. 2 was released on bail after he had undergone about 12 days' imprisonment, and No. 1 had already served 2-1/2 months. Their sentences were reduced to the period already undergone and their fines were retained. The fines of the other accused were also confirmed.

Their Lordships warned that though they had taken a lenient view of this case any repetition of the offence in future will be severely dealth with.

A DARING DACOITY.

SENTENCE CONFIRMED IN APPEAL

On the Appellate Side of the High Court Mr. Justice Patker and Mr. Justice Baker disposed of an appeal made by Shankar Chatur against the sentence of 3 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine passed on him by the Sessions Judge of Kaira fo dacoity.

The prosecution alleged that Girdhar Jesang, the complainant in the case, a money-lender in a village in Kaira District was attacked by a gang of dacoits one night. They pounced upon him. He made his escape with difficulty and ran about to give alarm. Dacoits decamped in the meanwhile. At the Sessions the accused was found not guilty by assessors.

The Sessions Judge, however, was of opinion that the conduct of the accused in absconding immediately after the dacoity showed a guilty conscience. He was sentenced to 3 years' hard labour and a fine of Rs. 25.

Their Lordships rejected the appeal.

"SATTA" GAMBLING AGAIN.

HIMATLAL CHATURBHUJ AND 3 OTHERS CONVICTED

Himatlal Chaturbhuj and four others were arrested by a party of police constables headed by Dy. Inspector Dost Mahomed from a shop in Motishaw's chawl, Sheikh Memon Street on the 2nd inst. on a charge of satta gambling.

Himatlal Chaturbhuj was charged with keeping a common gaming house while the four others who were arrested were charged with being present in a gambling den and were placed before Mr. D. N. D Khandalawala Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Friday.

All the accused pleaded not guilty. Himatlal said that he was a member of the Mahajan Association and was doing business as a cotton broker. He was, however, convicted on the charge against him and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs.150 in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for one month.

One of the four other accused was acquitted as he was found not guilty while the rest were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 75 in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for one week each.

ALLEGED BOGUS PEHDI.

FOUR MEN ARRESTED

Himatlal Ambashankar and three other Banias residing at Nagdevi Street have been arrested by the police and were remanded by Mr. Thakar Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon Court. It has been alleged that the four accused stated a bogus pehdi at Nagdevi Street and persuaded one Satharam Mohagmal a cloth merchant to call over at their pehdi with 'saris' valued at Rs.1852. The complainant believing the accused to be genuine dealers, left the saris at the latter's pehdi and was told to call over a little later for the money but on going over a couple of hours after, the pehdi was empty and the accused were missing. Subsequently the accused were arrested in trying to dispose of some of the goods to a Memon. The accused have been enlarged on bail on a cash deposit of Rs. 1000 and a surety to the extent of Rs. 1500 failing which they will remain in police custody for a week.

KNOCKED DOWN BY TRAIN

An unknown Hindu woman was knocked down and killed by the 15 Down Punjab Mail train near Matunga Station on Thursday evening. While the train was passing by the Matunga Station the deceased was found crossing the rails. Before the train could be stopped, the deceased was knocked down and killed immediately.

MAHABHARATA RESEARCH.

APPEAL FOR PATRONAGE.

At a meeting of the General Body of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, held in July 1918 Shrimat Balasaheb Pant Pratinidhi, 'Chief of Aundh,' urged upon the audience the need of preparing a critical edition of the Mahabharata, and offered to contribute, himself, 'a lakh of Rupees towards the expenses of producing the edition.

The late Sir Ramakrishna Gopal Bhandarkar inaugurated, in April 1919, the work by formally collating the opening benedictory stanza of the Great Epic.

The pre-eminent importance of the epic is universally acknowledged. Next to the Rgveda it is the most valuable product of the entire literature of ancient India, so rich in notable works.

Though so many other Sanskrit works are now accessible in excellent editions, no critical edition of this work has hitherto been prepared.

During the eight years that have elapsed since the inauguration of the work by the late Sir Ramakrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, the Institute has been steadily and continuously working at the project.

The extent of the complete edition, taking text and notes together, will be a total of about 8000 quarto pages, which it is proposed to bind in twelve volumes.

It is manifest that so extensive an enterprise must involve a considerable cost. It is estimated that the total cost of producing the editon will amount to about four lakhs of Rupees. Of this amount about a lakh has been received in the shape of donations and recurring grants, and already disbursed. The principal donors, besides the Chief of Aundh, have been the Governments of Bombay, Madras and Burma, the University of Bombay, and the Baroda and Bhavnagar Darbars. Their contributions amount in the aggregate to about Rs. 15,000 per annum.

Though the annual contributions at present received make it possible for the Institute to carry on the work, the Institute cannot hope to complete this undertaking within a reasonable period of time unless it obtains substantial financial aid from other sources and there is stienuous co-operation on a much wider scale. Such financial aid must come from the Princes and the people of India in support of a national work. On behalf of the Institute, therefore, we, the members of the Mahabharata Editorial Board, appeal to all Indians and to the Princes, to aid this project and do their duty to the Motherland.

Let not another slur be cast on Indian enterprise and scholarship by India's being indebted to the West for a critical edition of the Mahabharata, as she is indebted to Germany for Max Muller's edition of the Rgveda!

Contributions to the Mahabharata Publication Fund may kindly be forwarded to the Secretary of the Institute (for being allocated to the Mahabarata work), or to the Secretary, Mahabharata Editorial Board, or else paid to authorized collectors of contributions.

V. K. RAJVADE, 'Chairman'.
V. P. VAIDYA
R. ZIMMARMANN, S.J.
V. G. PARANJPE
N. B. UTGIKAR
V. S. SUKTHANKAR, 'Secretary',
'Mahabharata Editorial Board.
Bhandarkar Oriental
Research Institute,
Poona.

NEWS IN BRIEF

The Madras Council passed on 26th August into law the Madras Planters Labour Act repealing the Bill as amended by the Select Committee.—A. P.

The Chief Commissioner of Delhi has proscribed the film entitled "The Triumph of the Rat" by Mr. Graham Cutts which he considers to be an uncertified film in the Delhi province.—A. P.

The Second Session of the All-India Temple Reform Conference will be held at Delhi on the 2nd and 3rd of October. Swami Onkaranand will preside over its deleberations.

POONA RACES.

SIXTH DAY.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX".

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE.—(Div. I.)—1 1/4 miles.
ROYAL 1
WHITE CROSS 2
COMPANY 3

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE.—(Div. II.)—1 1/4 miles.
DE'SOUZA 1
PALAVI 2
KRUSER (late Marti) 3

THE CASTLETOWN PLATE—(Div. I.)—1 mile, 1 furlong.
CAESONIA 1
CHARLES WILLIAM 2
TOSS UP 3

THE CASTLETOWN PLATE.—(Div. II.)—1 mile 1 furlong.
HEADSTRONG 1
KILINDINI 2
SAN FAY 3

THE CHILDWICKBURY HANDICAP.—6 furlongs.
HENRIETTA 1
BURGOS 2
LADY JUNIOR 3

THE HARRIS PLATE.—1 1/4 miles.
FUN OF THE FAYRE 1
DOMESTIC BOND 2
DARK ORIENT 3

THE MAGDALA PLATE—1 mile.
PENETRATE 1
BRIDAULT 2
GIFT O'THE GLEN 3

THE TIGRIS PLATE—(Div. I.) 6 furlongs.
FAROOQ 1
RED PRINCE 2
MAHFOOZ 3

THE TIGRIS PLATE.—(Div. II.)—6 furlongs.
MANECK BEG 1
RED FLAG 2
SINNAN 3

(BY "MESTRO.")

FIRST RACE.
GHURFA 1
WAZIR 2
ROYAL 3

SECOND RACE.
HUMOROUS 1
SHAHZAMAN 2
DE'SOUZA 3

THIRD RACE
CAESONIA 1
ERINITE 2
GAMVROS 3

FOURTH RACE
FRAILTY 1
TRES FACILE 2
ALPINE 3

FIFTH RACE.
BURGOS 1
HENRIETTA 2
SUNNYMOON 3

SIXTH RACE.
FUN OF THE FAYRE 1
KATERFELTO 2
DOMESTIC BOND 3

SEVENTH RACE.
TALAAT BEY 1
ASTRE D'OR 2
WOODSTOCK II. 3

EIGHTH RACE.
JALMOOD 1
HAZAL 2
FAROOQ 3

NINETH RACE.
MANECK BEG 1
SINNAN 2
MERIED 3

FOOTBALL

ROVERS TOURNAMENT.

ULSTERS BEAT 16TH BRIGADE.

Friday's match was one of moods and patches, the Ulsters beating the 16th Brigade R.A. from Kirkee by two goals to nil. Although handicapped by weight and comparative size the Ulsters played a confident game and, though the score does not indicate it, they had the game well in hand and deserved to increase their score in the second half. For the winners McCullough and Kelly were a safe pair of backs and combined well together.

The opening half saw fast and interesting football both sides shaping well. Midway in the moiety Gibson scored for the Ulsters and at the interval the score stood at that.

A complete change of affairs took place in the second half. The Artillerymen tired and the pace fell off. Almost immediately after the kick-off the Ulsters' forwards went off together, and from Gibson's pass Ennis scored with a first timer. Play was generally in the Brigade area but the Ulstermen could not improve on their score.

Ulster Rifles ..... 2 goals.
16th Brigade, R.A. ..... nil.

ULSTER RIFLES:—Grimshaw; McCullough and Kelly; Diskson, Lunn and Lynos; Gibson, Hyndman, Ennis, Watson and Gorman.

16TH BDE., R.A.:—Old; Allison and Franklin; Weltson, Anderson and Lawrence, Stewart, Baker Ayling, Norman and Woodall.

Referee: F. W. Tounback.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

South Staffords vs. Wiltshires.

HARVEY-NARIMAN CASE.

ADJOURNED TILL 17TH SEP.

NO LEAVE FOR COUNCIL SESS

As announced in the "Chronicle" on Friday, an application was made for the postponement of the Harvey-Nariman case by Mr. V. F. Vicajee, Bar-at-Law, on Friday morning before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Vicajee produced two certificates signed by Dr. Bacha and Dr. Erulker recommending Mr. Nariman to take complete rest for six weeks from the date of his recovery. He said that Mr. Nariman was quite unfit to appear in person and conduct the case and therefore requested that the case might be postponed till September 17.

Mr. S. Baker, Solicitor, for Mr. Harvey, submitted that Mr. Nariman should be examined by the doctor suggested by the Prosecution.

MR. BAKER'S OBJECTIONS.

The Magistrate did not take note of the suggestion.

Mr. Baker remarked that six weeks' rest for four days' illness was ridiculous.

His Worship postponed the case till 17th September and remarked that Mr. Nariman would not get leave to attend the next session of the Council in September.

Prof. J. M. Mehta of the Baroda College is proceeding to Europe for advance studies in economics along with his wife Mrs. Sarala Mehta. At a special meeting held in the College Hall his students presented him an address in silver casket and wished him "bon voyage."—Free Press.

A Simla message says that Maung San Maung has been selected by the Secretary of State in Council for appointment to Indian Civil Service by nomination.—A. P.

A case of fraud in which the Simla firm of jewellers Messrs. Babu Mull and Company are alleged to have been duped to the extent of nearly Rs. 25,000 has occurred at Simla.—A.P.

LATEST NEWS

LONDON, August 26.

Paris.—The Cabinet Council deliberated on the note from Britain on the reduction of Allied armies in the Rhineland. At the conclusion of the meeting M. Briand announced that the British and French Governments had virtually reached an agreement on the subject.—Reuter.

LONDON, August 26.

Shanghai.—Sun-Chuan-fangs troops have crossed the Yangtsee at points, respectively ten and fifteen miles, about and below Nanking, which apparently they are trying to envelope to prevent the retreat of the Southerners down the railway to Shanghai for the line has already been cut at two places.—Reuter.

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

A communique says:—

His Excellency the Viceroy accompanied by the Hon. the Finance Member met certain members of the Assembly this evening for the purpose of discussing the possibility of adjusting certain differences of opinion arising in connection with the Reserve Bank Bill. The proceedings were private.—A.P.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	August 26.
Previous Closing Rate	21.52
To-day's Opening Rate	21.40
Difference	—.12
To-day's Closing Rate	21.92
Difference	+.40

LIVERPOOL.

	August 26.
Previous Closing Rate	11.16
To-day's Opening Rate	11.12
Difference	—.4
To-day's Closing Rate	11.20
Difference	+.4

Broach Expectation Rs. 435

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London, Aug. 26.
Silver Ready	25 5 0
Difference Higher	2 0 0
Silver Forward	26 4 0
Difference Higher	1 0 0

Tone of Market.—India bought.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

SATURDAY AUGUST 27, 1927.

COMPASSING INDIA'S RUIN.

In our previous articles on this subject we have shown to what desperate shifts the Finance Member has been driven in the past twelve months in order to maintain a ratio which Indian opinion held was wrong and which he insisted was already adjusted to the economic conditions of the country. Among these the most curious was his effort to whittle down the enormous figure to which deflation had been carried. To do this, he tried to make out that when rupees came in and notes went out there was so much expansion (!) which had to be set off against the total deflation. He was evidently playing with "net contraction of note circulation" as against "net contraction of total monetary circulation." So far as the circulation of paper notes went he was right, because when coin came in and notes went out the circulation of paper notes did expand; but the truth was far otherwise. When the public complained of deflation (that is, contraction of circulation) they meant contraction of all kinds of money whether coin or notes and from this point of view, which was the only correct one, the Finance Member's explanation was entirely misleading. The thing was even more surprising, from a man like Sir Basil Blackett who had on many occasions been at great pains to explain that the rupee was no longer a coin in the same sense as the sovereign, but was really "a note printed on silver." Now, if a bundle of 500 one-rupee notes came back to the Currency office and one 500-rupee paper note went out we would not call it expansion of the circulation, and Sir Basil Blackett, who so well understood what the rupee really was, had no right to claim that if 500 of these silver notes came in and one 500 rupee note (or 10 fifty-rupee notes) went out it was an expansion, and that, therefore, the correct figure of net contraction should be a figure after deduction of such expansion, as he tried to do in his interview with the representative of the "Times of India" in May last. He has also claimed that these rupees were not in circulation but were "inactive holdings" whatever that may mean. One may well ask [illegible] money lying in the treasury or in his own pocket an inactive holding. If not, why should the rupees in the pockets of the people all over India be called "inactive"? Does he mean that the only "active" money is what is lying in Banks? If so, where are the people to bank, when Banks simply do not exist except in some 300 towns in this country? The fact of the matter is that he had committed himself to a figure of 25 crores as the maximum deflation possible, and Sir Norcot Warren had thought even 25 crores altogether too high when this matter was being discussed before the Currency Commission. Sir Basil had, however, already gone far beyond it, and the only thing he could do was to resort to misleading explanations like the above in order that the lay public might not see that in matters of deflation he had already gone far beyond the limits of prudence. We may add in passing that the total deflation to date is as much as 44 crores since 1st April 1926, and the enormity of this figure may be better appreciated by our readers if we point out that a banker of enormous and varied experience like Sir Norcot Warren considered only 10 crores the limit. But, to Sir Basil Blackett, nothing matters except 18d, and the country may go to rack and ruin for aught he cares. Therefore, the public will have to be prepared for further disastrous deflations, as the rupee still refuses to move up to 18d in spite all he has done so far.

Having dealt with the methods of Government to prop up 18d we shall now refer to some of the more serious consequences of the disastrous exchange policy. One of these is the effect on our foreign trade. Those who opposed the 18d ratio insisted that it would encourage imports (from Manchester and Birmingham) and discourage exports—in other words penalise the children of the soil to put bread into the mouth of non-Indians. This was ridiculed by Sir Basil Blackett and his admirers. They told us that a mere ratio did not matter. We shall leave the figures of our foreign trade to tell their own tale.

	EXPORTS	IMPORTS
	crores	Less re-exports
1924-25	Rs. 384.66	229.65
25-26	„ 374.84	213.71
26-27	„ 301.45	222.16
3 months April June 1926	75.48	54.30
„ „ „ 1927	71.61	58.47

Our readers can at once see that our exports have seriously declined in the past three years, while the imports instead of showing a parallel decline show an advance in the past year. The same tendency is seen to have continued during the first three months of this year, that is, exports show a further decrease, and imports a further increase, over last year. Our worthy Finance Member has dozens of time assured us that what he was doing was wholly and solely in the interests of India. If he sincerely meant what he said, should he not now retrace his steps after this damning evidence of what his currency policy has meant for the country? We have ourselves never had any illusions as to in whose interests the 18d ratio was imposed on India, but our own views would be considered prejudiced, so we shall quote the "Manchester Guardian." When it received news of the passage of 18d by the Assembly, the paper said: "From the point of view of Lancashire it would, of course, have been a misfortune not easily to be exaggerated if the Indian demand had been abruptly extinguished, as it undoubtedly would have been, by the rejection of the de facto ratio of 18d. to the £." There cannot be the slightest doubt from the above that Manchester must have heaved a deep sigh of relief and thankfulness when it heard that 18d was safe, but, what about India's own children? What about India's own industries? We have already shown what the effects of rigging exchange up have been on our foreign trade. We shall next consider the effects of this policy on joint-stock enterprise in this country. A very reliable barometer of this is provided by the figures of authorised capital of new companies registered in India. The figures are 67 crores in 1913-14 and only 34-26-21-30-19 crores in the past five years so that the volume of new enterprise last year is not even one third of the 1913-14 figure. Even this does not tell the whole story. The price level to-day is about 50 per cent. over pre-war, so that, in terms of money, 67 crores of 1913-14 are as good as about 100 crores of to-day. It will thus be seen that registrations in India last year were not even one-fifth of the corresponding figure for 1913-14, and not a few even of these 19 crores represent conversions of private business into joint-stock companies with a view to avoid the incidence of the income and super taxes. When this latter fact is borne in mind it will be clear to our readers that not only has the development of joint-stock enterprise in this country been greatly stunted but that enterprise has been practically killed. The above are all official figures and give the lie direct to all talk of prosperity in this country with which Sir Basil Blackett and his admirers regale us. When even Finance Members of various provinces referred to trade depression in their speeches, it was left to the President of the Stock Exchange of this unfortunate city to talk of prosperity, and, for want of a better, Sir Basil Blackett quoted his authority in defence of his disastrous exchange policy at the last sessions of the Assembly. We would ask Mr. Shroff what he thinks of these figures. Do they show [illegible] industries in this country? Did these spell expansion of enterprise in this country?

However we need not dwell more on this point. As our readers are aware, middle class unemployment has assumed enormous proportions all over India, so much so that attention is being insistently drawn to it in our legislatives bodies. After a glance at the above figures is there any wonder that unemployment should be rife? How can there be any fresh avenue of employment let alone adequate employment, for the thousands that come out of our schools and colleges year by year? How can the rising generation ever hope to earn a livelihood under such conditions? The outcry has been general all over the country, but it has, unfortunately, fallen on deaf ears. For, has not our benign Government just refused to support even an existing industry that provides a livelihood for hundreds of thousands of our workers? The protection to be given was only 4 per cent. It was a figure arrived at after most careful inquiry by a Tariff Board and yet it was shelved because no Government of India dare antagonise Manchester, although prosperity to this great national industry would mean employment for many thousands and would give some relief. Nor is it that Government do not appreciate that it would lead to more factories working and wider employment because in their reply to the mill-owners they themselves say that if a higher duty was imposed "up-country mills now idle would reopen and the 43 mills said to be under construction would be completed and commence to work". Therefore, they refuse to impose the extra 4 per cent. It is, of course, all done in the interests of Bombay not Manchester! Oh No! Can fatuity go further? Has any Government anywhere in the world ever taken pride in preventing idle factories from restarting or new factories from being brought into being? One cannot too strongly condemn such a policy when thousands of men all over the country are starving and the distress is so acute that cases have occurred of people committing suicide rather than facing the further misery in store for them, but what can be expected of a Government whose first concern is for Manchester or Birmingham and not for the children of India? We cannot here resist the temptation to quote what another Government is doing for its own people whose interests it really has at heart. We refer to Australia. The Hon. Mr. Pratten, Minister of the Commonwealth Government for Trade and Customs, in an interview with the representative of the "Manchester Guardian" in London last month said among other things:—"I have told your manufacturers that no Government (in Australia) and no Parliament would allow an efficient industry established there to be smashed by foreign competition". Can anything be more emphatic? Mr. Pratten does not confine himself to unfair competition alone. Fair or unfair his Government will see that no foreign competition is allowed to smash an established home industry. Contrast this with the protestation of the Government here that their one solicitude was the interests of India!

BOMBAY NON-BRAHMINS AND CONGRESS

The most important question before the Bombay Provincial Non-Brahmin Conference that assembles to-day at Parel, is whether the Bombay Non-Brahmin Party should join the Indian National Congress. Individual non-Brahmins in large numbers have taken prominent part in the Congress from the first session of the Congress in Bombay in 1885 till now. Whether or not the present organised non-Brahmin Parties in India should formally join the Congress, has been informally discussed by some Congress and non-Brahmin leaders for a few years past. After the Madras general elections, in which the Madras non-Brahmins were returned in small numbers, they began to discuss more seriously whether things might not have been better from their communal as well as the national point of view if they had joined fully an influential body like the Congress. In their Confederation at Coimbatore last month they discussed the question at great length from all points of view and at last unanimously passed a resolution in favour of Congress entry. The advantages of such a step from the Madras non-Brahmins' point of view are briefly stated in the draft resolution which was passed with only minor verbal changes. The resolution declares: (a) whereas it is desirable that for the speedy attainment of Swaraj, steps must be taken to bring about a greater unity amongst the various political parties in India, and whereas certain interested persons who have converted the Congress in Madras into a communal organisation to the serious detriment of national interests have been misrepresenting both individually and in an organised manner the aims and objects of the non-Brahmin movement, and whereas it is necessary that the non-Brahmin movement must have a wider field of activity in order to counteract such mischievous propaganda and correctly interpret and spread the ideals and objects of the movement, this Confederation gives liberty to such of the members of the South India Liberal Federation as are wiling to join the Congress to do so, (b) this Confederation further resolves that the S.I.L.F. shall retain its individuality as a separate organisation.

The whole Presidency hailed the decision with delight and far from the individuality of the S.I.L.F. having suffered, it has had many new recruits since. [illegible] batore resolution was passed. There is no doubt the discussion by the Bombay non-Brahmins of the question of Congress entry is an echo of the Coimbatore deliberations. Do the conditions in Bombay differ so much as to warrant a contrary policy here? We think where the conditions differ they are more favourable to Congress entry. Except in a few parts of Maharashtra, the relations between the Brahmins and non-Brahmins of this Presidency are far from being bitter. The only argument advanced by some non-Brahmins here against Congress entry are that the Congress as a whole is dominated by Brahmins, that the non-Brahmin Party may lose its individuality and that the recent policy of the Congress has been more destructive than constructive and too narrowly conceived. The first statement is a grievous error. For obvious reasons non-Brahmins are in a large majority in the Congress. Congress work in connection with the removal of untouchability, khaddar, prohibition, etc., can by no stretch of imagination be described as being favourable to Brahmins only or mainly. There is no reason why the individuality of the non-Brahmin Party should suffer by its joining the Congress. Minorities in the Congress work with the majority to the full extent of their agreement to the mutual advantage of both. But dissenting minorities in the Congress have had, as in the case of the Responsivists, more freedom than individual parties permit their members. As regards the Congress policy, it has been destructive only against an alien bureaucracy and the non-Brahmins alien bureaucracy and the non-Brahmins could not be unaware of the unmistakable tendencies in the Congress to arrive at a constructive Council policy acceptable to most of the important groups that now work the Councils. By joining the Congress the non-Brahmins can strengthen those tendencies. It has been the dream of many a patriotic Congressman to bring all Indian Parties fighting for Swaraj under the aegies of the Congress so as to present a strong united front against the bureaucracy. Will not the Bombay non-Brahmins help in making that dream a reality?

WHEN THERE IS NO WILL.

The debate in the Legislative Assembly on the Skeen Committee's report shows that the Government of India are not prepared to meet Indian wishes in this important matter. They are able to come to a decision early enough when it comes to question of securing to the services the unconscionable benefits of the Lee Commission's recommendations. They are perfectly prepared to rush through their Ratio legislation in the teeth of popular opposition to safeguard the continuance of unfair economic advantage to the British vested interests in this country but when it is a question of satisfying the Indian peoples' demand for training necessary to defend their own country, then the Government of India choose to adopt a policy of procrastination. The Commander-in-Chief, while assuring the Assembly that the Government of India are "still sympathetically disposed towards Indian aspirations" trotted out the usual argument of lowering of efficiency and the "danger" of falling off in British recruitment. It is time that the Government of India and the Die-Hards in England realised that what India wishes urgently is the establishment of military training institutions at suitable centres in the country where the standard should be as high as possible. India desires her own officers to be as highly efficient as possible and it is a slur upon Indian intelligence to insinuate that they cannot be efficient simply because they are Indians. We may well ask the Commander-in-Chief whether he dares assert that the Indian officers who have passed out of Sandhurst have shown themselves less efficient than their British colleagues. As regards the falling off in British recruitment, that is the very thing Indianisation aims at. It is insulting to the self-respect of a country to agree that her own children will never be able to defend it unless they are "assisted" by a suitable proportion of foreign "defenders." Indians are bound to take the strongest exception to the sentiment of "Imperial Considerations" which dominates the attitude of Whitehall and the Government of India in discussing Indian Army problems. The Commander-in-Chief observed in his speech that the Indian Army "formed a link in the chain of Imperial Defence". But Indians do not want an army which exists merely as a pawn in the Imperial game, they want a national army for the defence of their own country, not an army which can be commandeered to serve anywhere Brittain likes for furthering her own Imperialist ends. Indian opinion considers that the recommendations of the Skeen Committee are hardly satisfactory in this as well as in many other directions, but the official sympathy showered on Indian aspirations is in unpleasant contrast with the unwillingness of Whitehall and Simla to take even these recommendations into [illegible] consideration.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. C. F. ANDREWS.

"SASTRI IS GETTING TO GRIPS WITH THINGS."

We publish below a special and exclusive interview given by Mr. C. F. Andrews to a representative of the "Chronicle" who saw him at his residence. It will be seen that the interview covers completely new ground.

Q.: "Did you find that the spirit of Satyagraha and service first inculcated as a definite working creed by Mahatma Gandhi still lives among the Indians of South Africa?

A.: I do think that the spirit of service has remained in S. Africa owing to Mahatmaji's influence and personality. During the small-pox epidemic in Durban. I was immensely struck with the way they organised themselves so quickly into bands of workers. The S. African Indians seem on the whole more practical than their countrymen here in point of organisation. Yes, something of the spirit of Mahatmaji still lives among the Indians of S. Africa though, of course, not quite as pure and strong as when actually inspired by Mahatma Gandhi's present and living example.

Q.: "Are there any educated men among the Indians who value culture and foster their cultural kinship with India? Is there field for our cultured men and women to follow Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's lead in the campaign of culture which she carried out so successfully some time ago?"

FIELD FOR EDUCATED INDIANS.

A.: "Yes, there are educated men—a few—in every Indian centre, and there are clubs of different kinds for the encouragement of culture relating to India. In Maritzburg there is a Tamil Institute built up entirely by the people themselves, the essence of which is a theatre and a library, where they have a few Tamil and a great many English books. They have excellent Tamil dramas as a regular feature. But on the whole the language culture seems to be dying out. In Durban the Parsi Rustomji Library has formed quite a remarkable centre for culture where there are lectures and association meetings fairly well attended every night. There are Gujarati Hindus and Tamils in Durban. It was but natural to find the hall packed when Mr. Sastri happened to speak but once I was put up to speak on "Buddhism" in fulfilment of a promise and although my lecture came the next day after Mr. Sastri's and was purely cultural I was surprised to find a large and eager audience which speaks well of the interest shown by Durbanese Indians in all subjects of Indian interest. Yes, there is great field for one like Mrs. Naicu among Indians, but even more so among Europeans. We want a man like Sir J. C. Bose to bring our culture home to them. I must have given from 50 to 60 lectures to Europeans and I have never had a small or unappreciative audience from them and especially the Dutch. And they never seemed to get tired of hearing about Tagore, his faith and work. But it would be absolutely useless to send out any one who was not a first rate speaker."

Q.: "Are the relations between the Indians and Europeans merely those of tacit submission to a technical agreement or are they cordial and human and in the best sense likely to promote full accord and cultural understanding between each other?"

A.: "I think it is rather the former than the latter. But all the best Europeans who are idealists at heart are pleased with the Agreement. The majority of the people, however, both Indians and Europeans don't understand it because they have not taken the trouble to understand it and are, in consequence, rather passive. But among even those Europeans who were actively hostile to the agreement before the passing of the act which ratified the agreement in Parliament there is a helpful change. Even these have agreed to accept the agreement in good part and play the game."

REPATRIATION.

Q.: "Why should the 'colonial born' Indians be encouraged to return to India at all?

A.: "No one is being encouraged to go. The question is entirely voluntary. What happens is this; that while the trader is on the whole prosperous and under no necessity to go, a certain number of "colonial born" Indians drift into the towns, get into debt and other trouble and are only too thankful to avail themselves of a free passage home. There is no unemployment or poverty in the country districts. Any one can get £2-10-0 as an ordinary labourer with free rations and medical attendance. They are nowhere near the borderline of starvation like the millions of our poor in India. But they are victims of fooled ambition, agriculturists who have left the land in search of fortunes,

(Continued on page 12).

Notes of the

Cosgrave's Success.

The Cosgrave Government remarkably decisive victory tion for Dublin City Sout Valera's party, the Governm securing 5000 votes more th of De Valera. In the oth too its victory has been of for the seat for County Dub obtained 23,000 votes more Valeraite rival. Mr. Cosg colleagues have thought it to obtain a dissolution of t the general election to be he ber, 15, they have every re on their party coming in not a very large majority Treaty element is strong in State and so long as De Val making opposition to the Treaty the chief plank in his form, he stands little chance victory at the poles.

The Lesson from Bengal.

The motion of no-confidence Guznavi was passed in the Ben tive Council by 66 votes to 6 against Mr. Chakravarti by against 55. The voting stren made the continuance of the tw in office impossible shows how popular elements in every legis India can accomplish in the di compelling attention to their vie they know-how to combine and common national ends. In Be and Muslim elected representa Legislature were both agreed t Ministers whom they had allow tion so long were merely lim bureaucracy. They retained not because they had the confide elected members but because t propped up by the official and the ed bloc. The Kulkatti tragedy indifference of the Government to the necessity of promptly inqu the guilt of those who brought opened the eyes of the Muslim and enabled them at last to jo with the Swarajist element. T has been another severe exposure humbug of dyarchy in Bengal. every legislature the popular whatever party labels they bear, determined attempt to form a solid party as indicated by Dr. Ansari, sistance to every activity, governmen other, impeding the Nation's progre wards Swaraj will be effective.

British Journalists' Propaganda.

Lord Olivier, in an article in the " temporary Review," severely castig British journalists in India for mislead British public opinion by their system and deliberate advertisement of Hin Muslim dissensions. The "Pioneer" j fesses to be amazed at what it calls cowardly attack. Is it possible, asks paper, that the correspondents of pape like the "Times" and the "Daily Tele graph" could "indulge in propaganda"? It is more than possible. Only, when the propaganda is continuous the propagandists lose the sense of distinguishing between propaganda and a statement of true facts. This, however, can be said in fairness to the correspondents in question that their propaganda in Britain is not half so bad as the exploitation of Hindu-Muslim differences by the Anglo Indian press in this very country.

Mahabharata Research.

Elsewhere we publish an appeal by the Mahabharata Editorial Board of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, for aid to the great work of Oriental research they have undertaken. The work of bringing out a critical edition of Mahabharata was inaugurated by the Institute eight years ago at the suggestion of the Chief of Aundh, who himself contributed a lakh of rupees towards the expenses of the enterprise. It is now estimated that the total cost of publishing the work will amount to about Rs. 4 lakhs. The principal donors, besides the Chief of Aundh, are the Governments of Bombay, Madras and Burma, the University of Bombay and the Baroda and Bhavnagar Darbars, whose total contributions amount only to about Rs. 15,000 per year. The result is that, with the best efforts of the best available editors, the progress of this national work of pre-eminent importance is severely handicapped for lack of funds. The Mahabharata is a monumental work, the greatest epic the world has produced and an inexhaustible mine of knowledge about Indian religion, philosophy, ethics and social and political institutions. The whole public of India, especially the Indian Princes and Universities, owe it to themselves and the country to finance the project and enable the Institute to bring this arduous research to a speedy consum-

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OUNCEMENT ABOUT L COMMISSION

L QUESTION--THE RED HERRING

Y OF A CONFERENCE

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A. Aug. 26.
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y Mr. Crerar making it punishable any
intentional insult to Prophets, etc.

"RANGILA RASUL" JUDGMENT ECHO.

It is in this connection that the Ali Bro-

thers have arrived here. The Bill will in all probability be taken up for consideration on Thursday next in the Assembly. Meanwhile, there is plenty of time to discuss on the kind of amendments which should be moved in order to make the intention and the language of law clear and unambiguous so that no loop-holes might be left for any judge to say that although a certain writing is a malicious slander of a religious leader or Prophet, the law is defective in that he cannot punish the accused.

While such are the efforts of Hindu and Khilafat leaders on the communal situation Lord Irwin will make a timely pronouncement on Monday before Central Legislature and through it to India at large. Of course Government will not be prepared to hold a conference under its own auspices unless a demand for it comes from well-known leaders of both the great communities, because they (Government) will be cautious enough not to sponsor a movement which might end in failure and affect the Viceregal prestige. So probably the onus will be laid on leaders and there may be also a condition laid down that must be backed up by earnestness and resolve that the conclusions of the Conference should have a binding force on the communities concerned, otherwise, of course, no conference, however high its auspices and whatever noble its efforts, will prove of practical utility in solving a problem which is marring India's progress.

CHETTY DID APOLOGISE.

CONGRESS PARTY'S SECRETARY EXPLAINS.

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

Apropos of Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu's statement issued from Madras about reconciliation effected in Simla between Mr Shanmukhan Chetti and Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar folwinf statement has been issued by Pandit Nilkantha Das, Secretary Congress Party in the Assembly, explaining what took place in the party meeting. "I find, Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu has given to the Associated Press a perverse and incorrect account of the manner in which Mr R. K. Shanmukhan Chetty composed his differences with Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar What took place in the Congress Party meeting in Simla, was not intended for the press. I am surprised that the matter has gone to the press to evoke an incorrect statement from Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu and I am now bound to state that it is true that Mr. Chetty apologised to Mr. Iyengar in the party meeting and the action of Mr. Chetty was well-appreciated by the Party. Dr. Varadarajulh's statement is not at all complimentary to Mr. Chetty himself or his graceful action."—A. P.

50 FT. DOWN THE MOUNTAIN.

TRAGIC TRAIN DERAILMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Chamonix, France.—It is feared that 15 persons have been killed, and 20 injured seriously, due to the derailment of a Train on the Mountain Railway proceeding from Chamonix to Merdeglace. The engine and carriage with 50 tourists fell fifty feet down the mountain.—Reuter.

TRAIN FALLS DOWN MOUNTAIN SIDE.

18 KILLED: 30 INJURED

LONDON, Aug. 26.

The train filled with passengers had only gone 300 yards from the station when the engine and the first coach left rails and fell down the mountain side. The second coach was saved by a tourist applying the emergency break. Dead include the driver and six women.

Three others have died bringing up the death roll to 18. 30 have been injured.—Reuter.

CAUSE OF ACCIDENT

LONDON, August. 26.

Geneva.—A detailed account of the [illegible] after leaving the station of Mont Envers, passengers noticed a train, namely, a locomotive and two carriages travelling at great speed estimated at sixty miles hour and were seized with panic. Some saved themselves by jumping from the carriage as it left the rails. Sixty passengers in the second carriage were saved owing to the pluck of a conductor who uncoupled it and put on the break. The accident is attributed to the cogwheel failing to [illegible] the rachet.—Reuter.

MR. LAHIRI ALLOWED BAIL.

NEW AGENCY TO RUN MILLS.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 26.

It is understood that Mr. B. K. Lahiri, who was arrested yesterday evening, in connexion with the mystery of cheques given to a Bombay firm, has been allowed bail in the sum of rupees one lakh, with two sureties of rupees fifty thousand each.

The Free Press of India understands that the Luxmi Cotton Mills will not be closed as has been apprehended in certain quarters as a sequel to the refusal of the Imperial Bank of India to give any further assistance financially. Rai Bahadur Satish Chandra Chaudhari and Mr. S. Bhattacharya have accepted the Managing Agency and will henceforth run the Mills.

It is further understood the Imperial Bank has accepted the offer.—Free Press.

DAIL EIREAN DISSOLVED.

SEQUEL TO DUBLIN BY-ELECTION.

GOVERNMENT PARTY GOING STRONG.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Dublin.—Government has also won the seat for County Dublin in the by-election. Government candidate O'Sullivan secured 39,966 votes, Brennan De Valeraite 16, 126, and Lyan Sinnfeiner 1332.

As a sequel to Govenrment's victory in the by-elections for Dublin City South and Dublin County seats, the Governor-General on the Advice of the Executive has signed a proclamation dissolving Dail Eireann. The General election will be held on the 15th September.—Reuter.

BEAM WIRELESS TO INDIA.

REMARKABLE ACHIEVEMENTS.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Mr. Kelleway in a statement to Reuter announced that the beam wireless to India had pssed seven-day official test. The test was completed at ten this morning, the average speed being 130 to 150 words minute during 18 to 21 hours a day. Compared with contratval 100 wards a minute during 12 hours a day.

The fact that they had been able to work at a high speed continuously in the monsoon was a remarkable testimony of the freedom from atmospherics. An alarm had been caused during the tests by flattening the signals. The trouble was localised in one of the tubes of the feeder system, and it was found that the excessive water of the monsoon had enabled a lizard to enter the tube and endanger the whole beam communication between England and India.—Reuters.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF NAVAL DISASTER.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Further particulars regarding the naval disaster show that the fleet was proceeding to the base from manoeuvres in Bungo Straits during which the Tokiwa explosion occurred and was practising measures for protection against a night destroyer attack. The night was moonless and warships with lights extinguished were moving with full steam when the destroyer flotilla attacked the Warabi. The Ashi apparently attempted to cut across the bows of the oncoming cruisers but was unable to change its course in time to avoid a collision. There is little hope of rescuing the missing men.

Prince Hiroyoshi Fushima, who is a Lieutenant in the navy, was on board the Naka, but was not injured.—Reuter.

WAS MAN MADE FOR LAW OR LAW FOR MAN?

John Haynes Holmes, Minister of the Community Church, New York City writes:—

The Sacco-Vanzetti case presents an issue of justice under law which is more momentous than anything that the world has seen since the famous Dreyfus case. A thousand complicating features are involved in this case but the basic question is perfectly simple. Shall men convicted of crime not by evidence but by mob passion be put to death to satisfy the majesty of our courts? Was man made for the law or the law for man? The answer to this question as presented in this case is one which goes to the very heart of justice and the right.

MISS LUCY DEAGON DEAD.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Death is announced of Miss Lucy Deagon founder of Soldiers Christian Association.—Reuter's Special.

DELANEY AND REILLY REINSTATED

LONDON, Aug. 25.

New York.—Delaney and Reilly with stable have been reinstated following the statement by Reilly to the effect that settlement will shortly be made at Coney Island Stadium where Delaney should have fought Sharkey last autumn.—Reuters Special.

DAVIS CUP INTERZONE FINAL.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Broklyne (Massachusetts).—In the opening match in Davis Cup Interzone Final between Japan and France Cochet beat Ohta 6|0 6|3 6|2. La Coste beat Harada 6|1 6|1 6|2.—Reuter's Special.

WELL-KNOWN RACE HORSE DEAD

LONDON, August. 26.

W. Singer's Chartrey, fancied candidate for St. Leger was found dead in its box with [illegible] indigestion.—Reuter's Special.

RESERVE BANK BILL

CONFERENCE AT VICEREGAL LODGE

SWARAJISTS REFUSE TO PARTICIPATE

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

There was a conference at the Viceregal Lodge this evening with a view to coming to an arrangement between Government and non-officials on the Reserve Bank Bill which comes up for consideration next week. Discussions were strictly private. Among others present were Mr. Jinnah, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Pandit Malaviya, Moulvi Mahomed Yakub, Mr. Ghaznavi, Mr. Kikabhai Premchand and Mr. Cocke.

The Swaraj Party declined to participate. From this party Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta are said to have been expected to be present at the discussion.—A.P.

LOT OF A POLITICIAN.

MINISTERS INTERVIEWED.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25.

Following the no-confidence motion in the Bengal Legislative Council yesterday, the two Ministers, it is understood have resigned.

Mr. B. Chakravarty, interviewed by a representative of "The Statesman," said he was quite happy. God had given him such a temperament that he was always happy. He had faith in Providence.

Mr. Guznavi was outwardly no less unperturbed. "I have," he said, "played the gabe and in spite of what has happened, I am happy. I will say nothing about corruption. A politician has to face such a position as this."

UPTON SINCLAIR'S TRIBUTE TO VANZETTI.

Who is this great man of Massachusetts? I have before me his autobiography, "The Story of a Proletarian Life," by Bartolomeo Vanzetti. . . . Having studied it carefully, I am ready to give my testimony as an expert in social idealism that there is a thousand times more likelihood that I committed that payroll murder than that Vanzetti did.

But, alas, this kind of expert testimony is not accepted in American courts!

REDUCTION IN CABLE RATES

EASTERN TELEGRAPH CO'S. WELCOME MOVE

LONDON, Aug. 26.

The Eastern Telegraph Company, Limited, announce a reduction in their cable rate for ordinary telegrams between Great Britain, India, Burma and Ceylon to one shilling five-pence per word from 1st September next with proportionate reductions for cheaper classes of traffic. They will also introduce on the same day week-end telegrams with th same countres at a rate of three-pence-half-penny per word subject to a minimum charge of five shillings five pence for twenty words.—Reuter.

BENGAL NATIONAL BANK.

A DIRECTOR SURRENDERS TO POLICE

CALCUTTA, Aug. 26.

Mr. B. N. Banerjee, Managing Director of the Bengal National Bank, and a director of the Bengal Laksmi Cotton Mills surrendered before Mr. Bird, Deputy Commissioner of C.I.D. at Lal Bazar this morning. He was allowed bail in the sum of one lakh of rupees with two securities of fifty thousand each.—A.P.

DEAL KNOCKOUT BLOW TO DYARCHY.

"HINDU'S" SUGGESTION TO MINISTERS.

MADRAS, Aug. 25.

The "Hindu" suggests in reference to the No-confidence motion that the only proper thing for Ministers is to resign and thus deal the knock-out blow to diarchy.—Free Press.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Major General G. A. Weir has been appointed General Officer Commanding, Bombay District, from October, 1927.—Reuter.

Miss Shailabala Das, daughter of Mr. Madhusudan Das, C.I.E., ex-Minister of Bihar and Orissa has been nominated a fellow of the Patna University.

FEDERATION OF AFRICAN COLONIES

RANGACHARIAR DOUBTS WISDOM OF SCHEME

"TRUST THEORY SOUNDS WELL ON PAPER"

NOT A QUESTION OF INDIAN PERSONNEL ONLY

MADRAS, Aug. 26.

Interviewed by the Associated Press regarding the White Paper relating to the proposed commission to go into the question of Federation of East and Central Africa, Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachari, member of the Colonies Committee which visited England in 1924 expressed himself as follows:—

AN OLD QUESTION.

I am glad my friend Mr. K. C. Roy with his usual astuteness has lost no time to impress upon the Government of India by means of an adjournment motion the necessity for taking a firm stand on the question of the special commission of enquiry which is being set up in England to go into the question of the Federation of East and Central Africa. This question has been before the British Cabinet in one form or other since at least 1920. In their despatch to the Secretary of State for India No. 33 dated 21st October 1920 and published under resolution No. 9101 dated 22nd December 1920 the Government of India welcoming the suggestion of the appointment of a Royal Commission to consider the whole question of the administration of the territories pressed for the inclusion of the Indian question in the terms of reference of such a Commission. "In no other way" they said "we believe will it be possible to assemble the facts on which a just decision can be based." They concluded their despatch by saying "The Government of India cannot and will not declaim responsibility for the welfare of Indians who are settled in East Africa. The Joint Standing Committee on Indian affairs in their third report published with the resolution of the Government of India dated August 24, 1921 recognise the facts. The problem of the Indian community in Kenya is only part of much larger one which faces His Majesty's Government not only in Kenya but also in the adjacent tropical colonies and in the mandated territory of Tanganika. They concluded their report by saying "if it is found desirable to appoint a Royal Commission to consider these matters the Committee recommends to include the Indian question in the terms of reference".

DISCUSSION IN COMMONS.

When I was in England in 1924 as a member of the Colonies Committee in connection with Kenya problem Sir Sydney Henn tabled a motion in the house of Commons "to call attention to the administration of our East African Colonies protectorates and mandated territories and to move that in view of the desirability of unity of policy both in the administration and development of the territories of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganika, Zanzibar, Netherlands and North East Rodesia etc. this house urges the Secretary of State for the Colonies to send out to East Africa this year a special commission to report to him on the practicability of accordinating policy and service throughout the territories and to advise on the programme of future economic development especially cotton growing and railway conditions".

DANGER TO INDIAN INTERESTS.

The Colonial Secretary accepted that motion. We the Indian members of the Committee that is myself, Mr. K. C. Roy and His Highness the Aga Khan scenting possibility of danger to Indian interests brought the matter before the Committee and both the Secretary of State for India and the India Government were appraised by the Colonies Committee of the urgent importance of securing adequate representation of the Indian point of view by including an equal number of Indian representatives with those of white settlers, and the inclusion of the examination of the Indian position in East Africa was on that occasion pressed upon the Government at home both by the Indian Government and His Majesty's Secretary of State in England. The visit of the East African Commission and the Conference of East African Governors early in 1926 have apparently brought this matter again to prominence. I cannot but regret that the scope of this adjournment motion had to be reduced merely to a question of including Indian personnel on the committee. I hope it is not yet too late for the Government of India to continue to take the firm stand they did in 1920 and 1924 and to press that the terms of reference to the Commission should be wide enough to include the examination of the whole Indian position in East Africa.

JUSTICE TO INDIANS.

In my view it is impossible as the Government of India put it in 1920 to do justice to the question of Federation without such an inclusion. In his speech on Sir Sydney Henn's motion Mr. Hope Simpson (as he then was) emphasised how deeply Indian interests were affected by the proposal before the house. I was present at the discussion in the House of Commons on that occasion. Both Major Ormsby Gour and Sir Arthur Steel Maitland urged that the terms of reference should be as large as possible and the latter specifically said: It is precisely that we want to have full justice done to the Indians as a community and to those who are there that we wish to have a commission to enquiry into the policy of the whole of them. Sir Sydney Henn pressed for the assimilation of the Immigration regulations in all the territories concerned. Mr. Thomas also stated that he had come to the conclusion that East Africa ought to be very largely and ultimately developed on the line west Africa is already. In each of the territories or rather types of the territories which are proposed to be brought under the federation scheme, there are wide differences of population, intelligence among the peoples administrative principles and traditions, geographical and economic peculiarities and political history.

COLOUR PREJUDICE.

In Uganda for instance the racial problem has been of very slight importance native rights are held paramount. The Indian population is trifling. Indians are among the most important purchasers of native grown cotton. In Zanzibar the Indian population predominates largely and is of overwhelming importance commercially. Until recently there has been no racial friction or problem. In 1924 an attempt was made by a small cobine of European monopolists of "Clow" oil to get protection to the detriment of the native population. In Tanganika the Indian population numbers 9,500 the whole population being small and of mixed nationality. The Indian, commercial community represents about 95 per cent of the total commercial community of the territory. The administration there give employment to natives in cultivation of coffee which is prohibited in Kenya. Kenya has been for years generating a feeling of racial hatred and colour prejudice. A large and important section of white settlers in Kenya was openly or secretly attacking the principles of native trusteeship laid down in the white paper of 1923. The question of federation is bristling with diffienlties and there is the danger that where there are different standards in different provinces especially in matters relating to position of political or economic superiority of any one race the tendency is for the worst or the lower standard to be generalised. Association of persons with His Majestys Government, in the exercise of the trust for the progress and welfare of the native sounds well enough on paper but past history which is not at all ancient leads one to doubt the wisdom of embarking on any such (experiment). The evil tradition of racial ascendency and the claim for special and exceptional treatment at the expense of the indigenous and other immigrant population is a matter of universal observation in Africa.

GOVERNMENT MUST BE FIRM.

India is an equal party in the confinement of mandate in case of Tanganika and would be entitled if not required to safeguard the interests of that territory in any scheme of federation. From every point of view therefore Indian interests are vitally involved. I attach greater importance to the inclusion of the whole of the Indian question in the terms of reference than to the question of Indian personnel on the Commission From my experience of the Colonies Committee of 1924 with Sir John Hope Simpson, Sir Benjamin Robertson and Mr. Ewbank I may state that the Indian view point was as safe with the Englishmen representing the Indian interests as with us. I do not mean to suggest thereby that the presence of an Indian on the commission is not necessary or vital, for that alone can bring out the view point clearly and with first hand knowledge. Although the terms of the motion for adjournment are narrowed down to the question of personnel of the

(Continued on next Page)

DYARCHY REDUCED TO FARCE.

LESSONS OF NO-CONFIDENCE MOTION

MR. A. R. IYENGAR INTERVIEWED.

(From Our Special Representative.)

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar interviewed on the failure of the no—Confidence motion in the Madras ministry said, the result of the division was not unexpected. But the actual voting served to emphasise the urgent need for the Congress ending dyarchy at any cost, if any foundation for real Swaraj is to be truly laid. The first Madras ministry was avowedly communal, and obtained a clear majority owing to the boycott of the Councils by the Congress. This majority was turned into a minority during the second term of the Councils, but the communal ministry was sustained in power by the Governor, entirely with the support of the official and nominated votes. In consequence of the strenuous campaign of the Congress Party in Madras under Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar's lead, this minority further dwindled in the third time, so as to make it impossible for the Governor to make a ministry with the aid of the nominated and official votes, as against the dominant Congress Party which held the bulk of the elected seats. But even in the face of this situation, it became possible for the Governor to create a party for office, out of the Independent and nondescript element who had got elected to Council individualy, on no party ticket or programme, and putting them in office by lending the full strength of the official Nominated and European elements to this improvised group. The Governor has now succeeded in keeping them in power in the teeth of the verdict of the bulk of the elected members of the presidency.

FARCE OF DYARCHY.

It is impossible to reduce dyarchy to a greater farce or to exaggerate the grave issue which the Congressmen, with whom we trust the Justicites will definitely become absorbed have to face to end a system, which permits of the continuance of this delusion and snare. As strenuous efforts should the immediate objective of the Congress in Madras I should be surprised, if with this signal demonstration before him Dr. Ansari would continue to counsel the Congressmen to offer co-operation and take office under a system of Government that is conducted on such a camouflage. If he does, then, clearly, so far as Madras is concerned, he has misread the mind of the public. For the non-Brahmin Party in Madras, when it made up its mind to join the Congress, did so according to its declared resolutions, not because it wanted to modify non-acceptance of office, but because it realised that especially on the eve of the Statutory Commission, it would be harmful to the national interests to seek or accept office under an unworkable system which is used as a screen for the perpetuation of the Bureaucracy. Pandit Motilal Nehru has already vindicated the position and the programme of the Congress Party in Legislatures, and it is unnecessary for me to elaborate further.

"CHRONICLE" PRIZE SCHEME.

Mr. Dahyalal Jivram Sheth, Bombay, gets the prize for correct answer to question No. 15: Will the Cotton Price for Broach A.-M. delivery be quoted above or below 395 on Thursday, 25th instant, at 6 p.m.? State reasons for your reply.
Answer: Above Rs. 395.

Mrs. F. M. Saldana Fernandis gets the prize for correct answer to question No. 13:—

Give forecast of the results of the following matches for the Rovers Cup.

(1) Cheshire vs. R. A. M. C. (Saturday, 20th instant).

(2) Middlesex vs. B. B. R. A. (Monday, 22nd instant).

The Answer is: (1) Cheshire win and (2) Middlesex win.

DUTY OF MADRAS MINISTERS

MR. PRAKASAM URGES VOLUNTARY RESIGNATION.

MADRAS, Aug. 25.

In the course of a statement to the Press on the verdict of the Madras Legislative Council on the motion of no-confidence in the Independent Ministry. Mr. T. Prakasam, President of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee says:

It is the duty of the Ministers now to resign voluntarily. They should not stop to administer transferred subjects with the aid of nominated and official members, while professing to be Congressmen themselves. They should not have agreed to form a Ministry, or accept it themselves when they had not an elected majority to back them up and when the Congress Party, the largest single party, had declined it. To continue in office after a majority of elected members declared "No-confidence" in them will be an outrageous violation of the only fundamental principle of diarchy, that there should be no Ministry when an elected majority is opposed to it.

Will the Ministry resign? If not, what should the Opposition do? They must continue to present a united front and defeat them until the Ministry falls.—Free Press.

AFTER-NO CONFIDENCE MOTION.

MADRAS OPPOSITION CHALKING OUT PLANS.

MADRAS, Aug. 26

Discussion in political circles now centres round the future policy of the opposition parties in the Madras Legislative Council.

Opinion amongst them is unanimous that since an overwhelming elected majority had voted against the Ministry, the Ministers must resign. The Ministers have not yet done so and it seems unlikely that they will do so.

In the circumstances it is felt that both Justice and Swaraj Parties should adopt common lines of action in view of their common object of throwing out the Ministry. It is also felt that as in this session the Ministerialists are in their full trength it would not be politic to engage in combat on all demands and suffer defeat.

Any line of action that might be adopted will only be after more discussion and it is understood the motion of the Opposition to adjourn consideration of the supplementary grants to-day is partly due to this.—Free Press.

SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS.

CONSIDERATION ADJOURNED

MADRAS, Aug. 26.

In the Madras Council to-day the supplementary grants were taken up.

The leader of the Opposition moved that consideration be postponed till to-morrow. The Government did not oppose the motion and it was carried.

The House next proceeded to discuss the new draft rules the Government proposed to make under the Local Boards Act.—Free Press.

CHOLERA AND WATER SCARCITY.

MADRAS, Aug. 26.

In the Madras Legislative Council to-day replying to an interpellation by Mr. J.A. Saldhana (Swarajist) as to whether the local Government had ever moved on its own accord or was ever consulted with a view to action being taken on the Reforms Enquiry Committee Report.

The Hon. Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks, leader of the House, stated that the local Government had no power to take action on the report of the Reforms Committee and therefore he could not answer the questions regarding action taken by the Government of India.

After question time Doctor B. S. Mallaya (Congress Member) asked for leave to move for adjournment of the House to consider the alarming situation created by the water scarcity and the outbreak of cholera in a virulent form in the city.

The President held the motion in order and the House having granted leave 2|30 this afternoon was fixed for discussion.—A. P.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION CARRIED.

MADRAS, Aug. 26.

Dr. Mallayy's adjournment motion in the Madras Legislative Council calling attention to the cholera situation in the city was carried without a division.—A. P.

PROHIBITION IN MADRAS.

C. R. WELCOMES MINISTER'S ANNOUOCEMENT.

MADRAS, Aug. 25.

Sjt. C. Rajagopa lachariar writing to the "Hindu" welcomes the Minister's announcement regarding prohibition experiment and appeals to all sections to concentrate on the experiment and thus help the country to get rid of the drink curse.—Free Press.

INDIAN BROADCASTING CO.

CALCUTTA STATION OPENED

CALCUTTA, Aug. 26.

His Excellency the Governor of Bengal accompanied by Lady Jackson opened the Calcutta station of the Indian Broadcasting Company this evening. A distinguished gathering was present including the directors of the I. B. C., F. E. Rosher and P. Ryan and the president and the members of the Calcutta Advisory Board. After the Governor's speech the Earl of Birkenhead's speech was also broadcast. Sir Onkar Mall Jutia, the president of the Advisory Board thanked the Governor and Lady Jackson in a neat speech. H. E. the Governor in the course of his speech declaring the station open, dwelt on the development of wireless broadcasting which he said was "the greatest scientific discovery of the age." He welcomed the advent of a broadcasting system in Calcutta and wished the Indian Broadcasting Company every success.—A.P.

PROTECTION TO TEXTILE INDUSTRY

PROBLEM OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE

GOVT. PROPOSALS AND HANDLOOM INDUSTRY

SIR VICTOR SASSOON INTERVIEWED

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

A representative of the Associated Press interviewed Sir Victor Sassoon as the spokesman of the textile industry in the Assembly on some aspects of Government's Tariff Proposals for protection of yarn. He sought to know the nature and extent of protection conferred on the industry by Government's proposals and how far it was a fact that any benefit to the industry would be at the expense of the handloom industry. Sir Victor Sassoon said:

NO PROTECTION TO LOWER COUNTS.

In the first place Government's proposals confer no protection on lower counts of yarn the bulk of the product of the Indian mills. If we accept Sir George Rainy's figures Government's proposals would enable Indian mills to minimise their loss to the extent of 3 pies per pound which represents the additional protection offered on medium counts to the amount of 25 million pounds. This forms less than 3 per cent. of the total production of yarn in Indian mills. If the industry is abe to reap the full benefit of the additional duty of 9 pies, the handloom industry may be called upon to bear a burden of 9 pies per pound on one-tenth of its total production. But the handloom industry will be able to avoid this burden by slightly altering the construction of cloth or by shifting the burden on the consumer. In practice what would happen is that in order to compare favourably with Japanese yarn quotations, the mill industry will have to be content with charging much less than 9 pies per pound which is the additional duty. Thus the burden on the handloom weaver would be considerably less than what the duty represents. In my own personal opinion the odds are that the Japanese would cut their prices to the full extent of the additional duty as they did do when the Excise Duty was abolished, with the result that as far as the mill industry is concerned, it will receive no benefit. Only in the case of the abolition of Excise Duty, the consumer benefitted, while in this case the beneficiary would be the Government who would derive increased revenue. To sum up, while in theory the handloom industry may be slightly affected, in practice it would not be affected and there is a distant possibility of the yarn minimising its loss to the extent of 6 to 9 pies per pound on about 3 per cent. of its production.

INDUSTRY IN A STATE OF EXHAUSTION.

Q: If your analysis is correct, is it the right policy for the industry to accept what is a doubtful benefit and weaken its case for adequate protection?

A: The truth is that the industry might have refused this doubtful gift if it were in a position to do so. But it is in a state of exhaustion and it is not in its power to refuse any relief however insignificant which would help it to reduce its loss to however limit an extent so as to help it to hold out a shade longer. It is not a question of foregoing profit, but one of reducing losses.

A POPULAR MISCONCEPTION.

Q: But cannot the industry help itself by the adoption of internal economies and in other ways putting its house in order?

A: It is the popular misconception that the industry has not put its house in order. The Tariff Board Report completely vindicates the industry in this respect. Barring on minor points, our house is in order. I shall prove this by taking up two principal charges which are brought against the industry. One is the charge of overcapitalisation. I can show from the figures of the Tariff Board themselves that the industry as a whole is not overcapitalised, but undercapitalised. It would be impossible to replace the existing plant and machinery even at the same price at which it stands in our books. The other charge which even Government have permitted themselves to make is that the industry cannot claim to be protected from loss at the expense of consumer after having made large profit at his cost during the boom period. To this we have the most convincing answer. The Tariff Board with the concurrence of Government concede that 8 per cent. is a fair return on the capital invested in an industry after allowing for depreciation. If one takes the profit of the industry as a whole for a period of ten years from 1917 to 1926 which includes the bloom years, it will be found that the average return on the capital represented by land building and machinery after allowing for depreciation is below 8 per cent. Thus the consumer has given to the industry a return less than what the Tariff Board and the Government are willing to concede.

RADICAL CHANGES IN INDUSTRY.

Q: Is it not surprising that an old established industry like the textile industry should find itself in a parlous condition?

A: No. The industry has undergone a radical change in its character which accounts for the present 'impasse.' The industry was a spinning industry in the beginning and has now become a predominately weaving industry and is rapidly developing in the production of low grade fancy cloths of high finish. The change has been necessitated by the loss of our yarn markets abroad and the industry is now forced to fight for new markets for its cloth in its own territory. The main problem is one of protection of cloth. The protection of cloth is of vital importance to the industry in addition to the safeguarding of yarn.

In conclusion Sir Victor Sassoon said:

I would like to emphasise once again what I tried to emphasise in the Assembly namely, that the problem of textile industry is not a sectional or parochial one. It is a problem of national importance, and speaking for the industry I can confidently say that the industry does not ask for any protection which is not in national interest.

CAUSE OF ZAGHLUL'S DEATH

NATION IN MOURNING.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Cairo.—Zaghlul Pasha died of septicoemia following erysipelas which had been described as eczema, in order that the patient and the nation may not be alarmed. Zaghlul's marvellous constitution preserved its faculties to the end. Madame Zaghlul did not leave her husband's side for eight days and nights She is now physically exhausted and prostrated with grief. Prayer marquees have been erected in many villages and these are filled with mourners all night.—Reuter.

CHOLERA IN OUTLYING DISTRICTS OF BASRAH

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Basrah.—Cholera is leaving Basrah, and is attacking the outlying districts. The death-roll in the city and District is 271. The epidemic has abated in Abadan refineries where the deaths total 224, but a number of deaths are reported from Ahwaz. There have been 87 deaths in Mohammerah. —Reuter.

GENEVA PRESS CONFERENCE.

QUESTION OF PROTECTION OF NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Geneva.—The Press Conference has adopted resolutions with regard to press rates for telegraphic and telephonic messages, also on the question of coded press messages and the improvement of communications.

Divergence of views was manifested in the discussion on the important question of the protection of news in which many speakers participated, including Mr. Kent-Cooper, Managing Director, the Associated Prress of America, Lord Riddell, and Sir Roderick Jones.

Sir Roderick proposed the formation of a small committee for the purpose of evolving a formula which would meet with general approval.

Lord Riddell drew the attention to the fact that America was the only country which had no ratified the Berne conventions of 1886 and 1908 relating to proprietary rights.

Discussions will continue on 26th August.—Reuter.

DELHI WARNED

POSSIBILITY OF PUNITIVE POLICE.

HINDUS AND MUSLIMS MUST COMPOSE DIFFERENCES.

DELHI, Aug. 26.

A Muslim deputation of Punjabi business community waited upon Mr. J. N. G. Johnson, Deputy Commissioner, last evening and laid before him grievances of their community as a result of the disturbances of August 23rd.

The District Magistrate said that they need have no fear that any really dependable evidence regarding offenders in Kutub Road occurrence would be ignored by the investigating officers. But, he added, it must not be regarded as an opportunity to pay off old scores by accusing people recklessly.

The deputationists stated that most of the leaders of either community and also Ediors of Vernacular papers were men from outside who had recently come to Delhi and so they had not so much the interests of the city, as their own, at heart and they constantly sought for opportunities to get themselves popular. The Deputationists urged that something like the Calcutta Goonda Act might be employed in Delhi to expel such people from the city. They also suggested the possibility of imposing punitive police.

The District Magistrate assured the deputation that the question of punitive tax and punitive police had received his consideration for a long time past and that it was by no means impossible. Careful enquiries, some of which he had already made on the subject and others which he has still to make, might bear fruit. If the citizens of Delhi could not devise speedily some method of composing their communal quarrels which were a blot upon the city's reputation they must realise that in the event of punitive police being imposed members of either community could not hope to escape scotfree from the resulting financial burden.—A. P.

FEDERATION OF AFRICAN COLONIES.

(Continued from previous page.)

Commission I trust the Government of India will continue to take the firm stand which they have taken in the matter since the time of Lord Chelmford's Government.—A.P.

HAND LOOMS IN DANGER?

NO DECISION ON YARN DUTY QUESTION

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

The two Select Committees appointed by the Assembly in connection with Government measures to safeguard the cotton textile industry met to-day. Lobby gossips indicate that the committee on the proposals relating to the reduction of duty on artificial silk yarn and in respect of duties on mill stores and machinery has approved of the bill except in regard to duty on the type which has been recommended to remain in force at the present level of two and half per cent.

As regards the proposal to impose a specific duty of one and half annas per pound of cotton yarn import, there was a good deal of discussion. From lobby conversations it would appear that fear was experienced by the committee as a whole that this might affect the handloom industry and that it would not be wise to come to a conclusion till its effects on this industry were fully gone into. Government attitude appeared to be that the prejudicial effects of this duty on the handloom industry would not be very serious and in the interests of the cotton mill industry it would be prudent to accept it. But the committee as a whole postponed further consideration till Monday.

The Public Accounts Committee of the Assembly has concluded its discussion on the draft report into the accounts for 1925-26.—A.P.

PATRIOTISM DECIDES ISSUE.

PROBLEM OF SOUTH AFRICA.

POONA, Aug. 25.

Mr. C. F. Andrews, who arrived to-day in Poona, was given an enthusiastic reception when he addressed a crowded meeting at Fergusson College, Dewan Bahadur Godbole presiding.

Mr. Andrews stated that though victory had not yet been achieved in South Africa, he believed that the tide of battle had turned. This was due primarily to the effect of Mr. Sastri's personality. Inspite of his weak health Mr. Sastri had carried on heriocally the work of reconciliation.

The Dutch statesman who led South Africa had realised the enthusiasm of Indian patriots like Mr. Sastri. To-day, in Sout Africa, it was patriotism that decided all great issues, and Indians there were learning to love South Africa as their own country.

In the afternoon a 'conversazione' was held in honour of Mr. Andrews at the Servants of India Society, at which Sir Chunilal Mehta and prominent citizens of Poona were present.

Mr. Andrews proceeds to-night to Bangalore, to meet Mr. Gandhi.—A.P.

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"MY HEART B...

GAEKWAD MAH... SYMPATHY WITH ...

BARO...

A laest cable from Her ... Maharani Geakwar to Prim... rao reads:—

"Receiving foul reports ... heart bleeds. Convey my ... thies to the public."—Free ...

The committee has also sa... 25,000 to meet the loss in ... seeds in this taluka for cultiv... Press.

WATER SCARCITY AND CH...

MADRAS, ...

Doctor Malavyya in moving th... ment of the House to discuss the ... situation created by the water sca... the outbreak of cholera in the ... that the water famine in Madra... was the worst for the last thirty ye... if the proposal of the Municipal C... sioner to cut off the house connection... adopted there would be a very great... turbance if not rioting in the city. ... cholera situation was getting bad and ... epidemic was not a little due to the s... city of good water. He urged the need ... securing the irrigation rights of the wh... of the Red Hills tank to combat the wa... famine.

The minister for public health stated t... the question of improving the water s... ply was under consideration. He poi... out that the outbreak of cholera had ... thing to do with the pipe water sup... which had been certified pure. Dr. ... Subbarayan, Chief Minister, s... that he recognised the urgen... of the question of water supp... and the need for ensuring adequate supp... for domestic as well as industrial pu... poses. The only thing which could im... prove the position now was rain which he ... added amidst laughter was not under the ... control of Government.

After Mr. G. W. Chambers and the Hon. Mr. T. E. Moid had spoken the motion was put and carried without a division.—A.P.

ALI BROTHERS IN SIMLA

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

Moulana Shaukat Ali and Maulana Mahomed Ali arrived here this afternoon and are the guests of Moulvi Mahomed Shafee M.L.A. Their visit is in connection with the meeting of the Working Committee of the Central Khilafat Committee which will meet shortly under the presidency of Haji Abdulla Haroon M.L.A.—A.P.

...P ON THE STRUGGLE.

...DOM'S FINAL TRIUMPH CERTAIN

...O-AND VANZETTI MESSAGE

...Massachusetts, June 11.
...s of the "Student Sac-
...mittee".

We have receiv-
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... Celia Polisuk; and
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...ndisposition.
...ust us, and honour us.
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...our little force. We
... thrice glad and grate-
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...t distrusting anyone in parti-
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...any man's conscience, we know
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...overnor keeps on with his pri-
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...mission will act apart for itself;
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...behaving appears clear as noon that
...e not the least consideration to
...e or six affidavits submitted to him
...e defence, and the two other testi-
...l letters sent to him by two respon-
... and esteemed citizens. These
... unrefuted and unrefutable testimo-
... of the unspeakable hate, abhorrence,
...ity, and partiality of Thayer against
...hould alone entitle us to a new trial;
... the State to his impeachment. Where-
... they are not considered at all; and
... apparent behavior of the Governor
...d of the apponited commission seems
... be the only one that can allow them
...give us as less as possible, if not any-
...ning at all. The only reason that I
...n see against our way of judging this
...atter is that the executive's actual con-
...ct might be determined by his wish to
...ve the face of the other branches of
...e State. But such possibility is too
...leatory to rely upon when our freedom
...nd life are at the stake.

We see reasons to believe that Massachusetts will burn us, or do with us what California has done with our brave and innocent Mooney and Billings—bury us alive in its "malebolgie" of Charlestown. In almost every respect, the two cases are alike as two drops of water.

Your task is hard, our friends. Count on yourselves, as we count only on our friends and comrades in the force of freedom. To you and to them, we will owe chiefly, if not absolutely, our freedom and our life, if the forces of liberty are going to win this "searamuch." And if not, keep up a brave heart, friends; only universal death can prevent the victories of freedom and its final triumph.

With brotherly and glad hearts, yours,

(Signed) BARTOLOMEO VANZETTI,
NICOLA SACCO.

TO-DAY'S PROTEST MEETING

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The news of the electrocutions of comrades Sacco and Vanzetti caused indignation throughout the world and people are organising demonstrations against action of the authorities.

It is happy to find that the Bombayites too are holding a protest meeting.

Now, sir, may I bring notice through the columns of your esteemed paper the judgment delivered only a couple of days back by the Oudh Chief Court, continuing and enhancing at the request of the Government, the death sentences of the four and others for transportation for life and so on, in the Kakori conspiracy case.

The Lower Court, it will be remembered, while submitting the charges has sympathised with the condemned prisoners as "misguided youths involved in conspiracy to overthrow the British Raj." But the higher Court that is the Chief Court has altogether quashed the sentiments of the Lower Court and has rather enhanced them more severely at the request of the Government. The Government are for enhancement and they might persist for still more.

So the question of mercy does not arise at all with them. The only hope of the misguided youths now rests entirely up on their countrymen, if they choose they can do something by means of protests and demonstrations, thus alone their lives can be saved. I hope to-morrow's meeting will consider their case as well.

—Yours etc.

B. L. CURRENCYVALA.

Parel Aug. 26.

SACCO-VANZETTI RIOTS.

TWO WOMEN SENTENCED.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Paris.—In connection with the rioting on the 24th the Correctional Court has sentenced 19 persons, including two women to terms ranging from a fortnight to six months of imprisonent.—Reuter.

STUDENTS ARACHI LEADER OF OPERATIONS

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Geneva.—Many persons arrested in connection with Sacco and Venzetti riots have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from 24 hours to twelve days. Several new arrests have been made, including that of seventeen-year old student who is charged with directing operations against the League of Nations building.—Reuter.

BODIES OF SACCO AND VANZETTI

TO BE CREMATED ON SUNDAY

LONDON, August. 26.

Boston.—The bodies of Sacco and Vanzetti guarded by thirty police have been brought to a tiny funeral chapel in the Italian quarter in which they will lie in state until cremation on 28th August. Flowers banked to the height of a foot open coffin in which the bodies were clothed in typical Italian workers' "Sunday best." The founder, chairman and secretary of the Sacco and Vanzetti Defence Committee were among the first mourners. Each stooped and kissed the brows of Sacco and Vanzetti. The chairman later stood outside holding a placard reading: "See what I have done to those anarchists. Signed. Judge Thayer." The secretary was later arrested when she tried to put the placard among the flowers at the foot of the coffin.—Reuter's Special.

HOUSE COLLAPSE NEAR SIMLA

THREE WASHERMEN KILLED.

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

Owing to the rains here, a house in Kusumpti, a suburb of Simla, situated in Koti State territory, collapsed last night Three washermen occuping the house were killed and a fourth man received serious injuries to his legs.—A.P.

THE CRUISER PRRBLEM

PROGRAMME TO BE BASED ON COUNTRY'S NEEDS.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

New York.—"The Times" correspondent from San Francisco says that Wilbur denies the statement cabled yesterday. According to "The Times", Wilbur said that the cruiser building programme would be based on the country's needs and that the General Board would decide what should be recommended to the Congress. "They had decided on the country's needs before the Geneva Conference was called, and so any future programme would be independent of the results of Geneva".—Reuter.

SYMPATHY WITH NANAKCHAND'S WIDOW

DELHI, Aug. 25.

A meeting of Delhi Hindus was held in Queens Gardens last evening when a resolutions was passed sympathising with the widow of the late Nanakchand. It was pointed out that there was a deep conspiracy behind all these communal murders of Hindus and the meeting urged Government to unearth the conspiracy. An appeal was also made for raising twenty thousand rupees for the support of the widow of Nanakchand.—A. P.

ARRIVALS BY MAIL.

Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy, who returned from England by s.s. "Mantua" on Friday.

The Maharaja of Wankaner was also a distinguished arrival by s.s. "Mantua."

Sir Arthur Froom who also arrived in India on Friday by s.s. "Mantua."

THE NON-BRAHMIN CONFERENCE

Mr. Dalvi, President of the Belgaum Municipality who will preside over the non-Brahmin Conference to meet in Bombay to-day.

Mr. G. S. Shinde, Chairman of the Reception Committee, the Special Session of the non-Brahmin Conference.

ROYAL COMMISSION NEXT YEAR.

SIR MANECKJI DADABHOY OPPOSED TO STATE BANK.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle," Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy, who was a member of the Currency Commission which recommended the 18d. ratio and who has just returned from England, said:—

"As regards the Reserve Bank I am not in a position fully to express my views today as I am not yet aware of the changes and modifications made by the Select Committee in the original Bill. I have been reading cablegrams on boardship from which I am exceedingly sorry to find that the idea of a Sharcholders' Bank has been opposed by the Select Committee. That was the fundamental point in the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Currency and Finance. The object was to guard against political influences because the shareholders' body would not permit political interference in domestic matters. A State Bank means State control and it was just what we wanted to avoid in our recommendations. I shial not express further views till I have studied the modified Bill.

Asked to give his opinion as to Government's revised decisions on the recommendations of the Textile Tariff Board, Sir Maneckji said he could not do so as he had not been able to study the question during the voyage.

With regard to the appointment of the proposed Royal Commission on Reforms, Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy said: "I have seen Mr. V. J. Patel's views but I am afraid the conclusions I have drawn from my own conversations with leading politicians in England are entirely opposed to those of Mr. Patel's. Taking all circumstances into account, I don't believe the Commission will be apponited this year. The Conservative Governmena hope to stay in power and complete the full term of their office. They will return to power but with a reduced majority. Meanwhile there is no hurry for the appointment of the Royal Commission. British political leaders and Cabinet Ministers are engaged at present in settling more important domestic matters and it is highly unlikely that they would precipitate the appointment before the statutory life of the Reforms has expired."

MAHILA VIDYALAYA, SAUGOR.

The Mahila Vidyalaya of Saugor though started only in 1924, is already recognised as one of the best girls' schools in the Central Provinces. The distinctive feature of the school is that it owes its initiation and its present position to the selfless labour of a number of ladies, especially to Shrimati Yamuna Tai Thakur. It is an Anglo-Vernacular school and in addition to the usual subjects taught in such a school it gives instruction in domestic economy, music and some other fine arts and hand-spinning. There are about 60 girls in the school but the number is rising. The annual expenditure is about a thousand rupees. Rao Saheb P. R. Shrikhande has kindly given the present building for use to the Vidyalaya with a further assurance of handing it over permanently to the school if it could manage to raise a permanent fund to put the school on a stable basis. The Managing Committee of the school appeal to the public of Maharashtra in particular, to help them in raising such a fund. The school has been highly commended by leaders like Lala Lajpat Rai and Prof. Karve.

EXPULSION OF HINDUS.

THEY WERE INCONVENIENT CREDITORS.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 26.

Although the tribal territory is inhabited by Pathans who own and cultivate land, there have been for many generations, resident in the tribal territory, a few Hindu families, says a correspondent of the "Pioneer." They live under the protection either of a particular individual, or the headman of the village for whom they perform necessary services as money-lenders and traders.

The first symptom of the storm came with the passage of Chaknawar Mullah through the Khyber, on his return to Afghanistan, after performing the Haj. He addressed large audiences at Landi Kotal and exhorted the Muslims to drive the Hindus to that level of semi-serfdom, from which they were rapidly becoming emancipated. "Let the Hindus again wear the red Pagri and ride only on pack-saddle. Let them express their abhorrence for these gross attacks upon the Prophet, made by their co-religionists in India, or let them be expelled from Muslim country which had tolerated their presence and given scope to their commercial talents."

INCONVENIENT CREDITORS.

The Mullah's discourses raised some enthusiasm among the Shinwaris who saw the chance not only of showing their devotion to the faith but also of banishing inconvenient creditors, much of whose property would remain to be divided. No immediate action was taken except by Kuki and Zakka Khel, who formally expelled a few residents of their country from their midst. Even this was partly due to the instigation of agitators from Peshawar and to posters from some source giving exaggerated accounts of Hindu insolence. Not content with action against their own Hindus, the clans of the lower Khyber, sent scornful messages to the Shinwaris asking what they were doing for Kafa faith. The Hindus of Kwargi had already agreed to disassociate themselves from all scurrilous attacks on the Prophet. But it was decided to give them, in spite of this, a week's notice, to quit.

A few fled at once in panic with their goods and as the first parties came down the Khyber in lorry, they were attacked by some young men of Kuki Khel. Considerable loot was taken from them and one of the Hindus was seriously hurt. But the timely arrival of a British officer on the scene resulted in the flight of the marauders. We are informed that political authorities have since secured the return of the looted property and the payment of compensation to the injured. Meanwhole efforts were being hade to arrange for the cancellation of the order of banishment passed against the Hindus by the Shinwaris. The elders agreed and assured the Hindus of safey. But on the appointed day, some 200 to 300 Hindus flocked into Landi Kotal and insisted on proceeding to Peshawar where they were welcomed by their coreligionists.—Free Press.

PROTECTION TO MILL INDUSTRY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The textile industry of India has gradually been affected by the foreign competition for the last four years and year by year, due to the severe foreign competition, especially the unfair competition from Japan. The Indian mills, both Bombay and upcountry, have been making more or less heavy lossess. The induced the Bombay Millowners' Association make a representation to the Government for solid protection to the national industry. The result was the appointment of the Textile Tariff Board by the Government. The conclusion of the Board was that the industry did actually suffer from the unfair competition from Japan and deserved protection. The recommendations of the Tariff Board (a body on which Government spent nearly a lac and a half of rupees from public revenues) namely, both the majority and the minority recommendations, were thrown overboard by the Government.

As the industry was more and more hit all the millowners of India united in an All-India Millowners' meeting convened in Bombay on the 20th of June where resolutions were unanimously passed, and later on a Committee of the All-India Millowners' presented themselves in a deputation on H.E. The Viceroy at Simla making a strong case for the protection of the Textile Industry.

It is understood that the millowners reasonably desired a moderate protection of at least 17 1|2 per cent over and above the existing Revenue Duty of (11 per cent). H.E. The Viceroy kindly gave a sympathetic hearing to the pleading of the deputation, but what is the result of it?

The Government in their last communique dated Simla August 15th, 1927, gave a sop to still the clamour of public agitation in announcing a protective duty of 1 1|2 anna per pound on yarn unless the value of yarn exceeds Rs. 1|14|0 per lb. plus the abolition of the duties on all kinds of mill stores machinery, etc. and no protection for piece goods defending the statement by suggesting that the present revenue duty of 11 per cent compensated for the unfair competition of Japan.

I cannot understand as to how the Government overlooked the question of the fixing of the ratio in which the gold value of a rupee has been appreciated by 12 1|2 per cent. which in reality gives a protection of 1 1|2 per cent to the foreign manufacturers and none to the Indian manufacturers.

The conditions of the textile industry is critical both in Bombay, Ahmedabad and other parts of India; more than 25 mills have already closed down in various parts of India on account of bad trade due to the Foreign competition and it is expected that several others will follow suit if no adequate protection is given by the Government very soon. This will render several lacs of people in Bombay and Ahmedabad and several thousands of people in other parts of India, wherever cotton Mills exist, unemployed; which is not expected of the Government of any country of the world.

Facts abundantly prove that every country in the world assists and protects its own industry to prevent unemployment. I think the Government of India are an exception unless they give up their obstinacy of not allowing adequate protection to the national industry employing millions of people directly and indirectly.

I appeal to the representatives of the people in the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State will demand protection of the millions of their electorates from unemployent. This will also have the crores of rupees invested in the textile industry in India which otherwise will be lost.

I pray that the Government of India will further alter their decision and provide an adequate protection to piece goods manufacturers and save the millions (of whom the author of this article is one) from unemployment and misery.—Yours etc.

G. R. RELE.

Broach:

'NEW SERVANT' CEASES PUBLICATION

CALCUTTA, Aug. 26.

Free Press is authorised to announce that Pandit Shyamsundara Chakravarthy has assumed charge of the English edition of "Basumati" as Editor from to-day.

It is understood that his new paper "New Servant" has ceased publication from to-day.—Free Press.

GOVT. OF INDIA ASSAILED.

RECRUITMENT TO MEDICAL SERVICE

MYSTERIOUS SILENCE TO QUESTIONS IN ASSEMBLY

In the Legislative Assembly to-day Mr. K. C. Neogy asked the present position with regard to the consideration of the Lee Commission about the Indian Medical Service.

Mr. Maeworth Young, Army Secretary, replying said that Government had not come to any final decision.

Thereupon followed a series of supplementary questions in which Col. Gidney, Mr. Goswami, Mr. Jayakar, Diwan Chamanlal, Mr. Shanmukham Chetty and Mr. Ganganand Sinha participated.

Mr. Young replied to Mr. Neogy that he could not say when Government would come to a final decision in the matter.

Mr. Neogy: Is it a fact that in the meanwhile special recruitment on special terms is going on in England?

Mr. Young:—There are temporary recruitments at present going on.

Col. Gidney:—Is it a fact that special recruitment is going on in England for temporary officers in I.M.S. at Rs. 1,000 a month, whereas in India recruits are offered only Rs. 500 a month?

Mr. Young:—I am afraid I must ask for notice of that question.

Mr. Neogy:—Is it a fact that these temporary officers have been promised gratuity of Rs. 15,000 if they retired at the end of sixth years of their services and gratuity of Rs. 37,500 if they retired at the end of the twelfth year of their service?

Mr. Young:—The terms do include gratuties after the sixth and twelfth year of their service.

Mr. Goswami:—Can the Hon. Member give the figures?

Mr. Young:—I am afraid I have not got the figures here and so I cannot give them.

Mr. Jayakar:—What is the consideration for such gratuity?

Mr. Young:—There is no pension for them and that is why they are granted gratuity instead of pension.

Mr. Goswami:—Are they not recruited ex-hypothecation on temporary service?

Mr. Young:—Yes sir.

Diwan Chamanlal:—Are similar gratuities payable to Indian officers?

No answer was given to this.

Mr. K. Ahmed: Will Government for the sake of befitting this country, be pleased to reduce the amount that is given to those temporary recruits?

Mr. Young:—The amount of gratuity is fixed by the Secretary of State for the purpose of recruitment. As regards Indian Officers, there are no temporary officers being recruited. They have all been recruited on the permanent scale so far and so they could not get gratuity. They could only get pension.

Diwan Chamanlal:—May I ask the Hon. Member whether it is not a fact that Indian officers recruited on temporary basis are not paid any gratuities, whereas European officers recruited on a temporary basis are paid gratuities?

Mr. Young:—No more Indian officers are now recruited on a temporary basis.

Diwan Chamanlal:—Is it not a fact that the terms of those Indian officers who have already been recruited do not include gratuities, whereas the terms of recruitment of the European officers do include payment of gratuities?

No answer was given to this question.

Mr. Goswami:—Are these specially favourable terms based on supply and demand?

No answer was given to this question.

Mr. Ahmed: In view of the fact that Indians and their representatives in the Assembly do not like that such a big sum as Rs. 37,500 should be paid as gratuity to the officers of the Medical Service, will

(Continued on Page 9.)

Government be pleased to represent to the Secretary of State to curtail this sum?

No answers was given to this question.

Mr. Shanmukham Chetty:—Were the Government of India consulted by the Secretary of State before he actually fixed the terms of his temporary recruitment?

Mr. Young:—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Young replying another question of Mr. Chetty said that the Government of India presumably thought that these terms were fair and economical.

Mr. Neogy:—Is it a fact that the age of retirement for officers of the Indian Medical Service has recently been raised from 57 to 60?

Mr. Young:—I do not think that question arises.

To Diwan Chamanlal. Mr. Young said that it was easier to get officers on short terms service. That was the reason for the recruitment of temporary European officers.

Diwan Chamanlal:—Is it a fact that capable officers can be had for this service India itself. No reply was given to this question.—A.P.

NOTORIOUS OUTLAW CAPTURED.

MAYMYO, Aug. 25.

San Hpe, the notorious outlaw, was captured alive this morning in Chinyadaw jungle with a gun.—A.P.

THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

(BY RUSTOMJI NOWROJI BAPASOLA.)

It is noteworthy to learn that the Government of India have decided to put a certain import duty on cotton yarn and to reduce the duty on artificial silk, and to take away duty on Bobbins, Mill Stores, etc.

This might assist, to a certain extent, the mill-agents, but it will not in the least help the mill-agents unless and until the Government see their way to increase the duty on the imported cloth. They must not be afraid to put heavy duty on any imported cotton piece-goods. It is reported that they are not going to give preference to British goods or levy duty on the Japanese stuff. But one can very easily find out from the market statistics that England has been exporting larger quantity of artificial silk, mill stores, etc., than any other country in Europe. In the circumstances, England gets automatic preference. But I cannot blame the Government in this particular case. Further, the Government cannot shirk their responsibility by making the mill-owners believe that they are giving them certain amount of protection, but this protection is not at all satisfactory and if they are really sincere, they must immediately put a heavy duty on the cotton goods which are imported into India.

SUGGESTION TO MILL-OWNERS.

Our mill-agents and mill-owners have recently noticed that it is in their own interest that they should find out means and methods to economise the present cost of production. It is not at all difficult if the mill-agents have confidence in them and if they really take keen interest. They must stand on their own working merits; they will soon find out various means and methods by which they can reduce very considerably the cost of production. I am glad that several mill-agents have taken up the work in right earnest. The mill-agents must engage the services of really deserving persons and such persons must have vast experience in calculation, in finding out the real cost, in making purchases, etc. and such people must be given the co-operation of the best and most practical chemists, proper dyers, spinning masters, weaving masters, textile experts, and sizing masters. Unfortunately, many of the weaving masters, spinning masters and sizing masters know very little about chemistry and technology of yarn.

Large amounts have been wasted on lubricating oil. If the mill-agents and mill-owners endeavour to engage the services of a lubricating engineer who has got practical experience and who can show great saving over the present cost of lubrication, such persons must be engaged on a trial period and if they give satisfactory results, they may be made permanent.

Large quantities of the oil which is being wasted can be re-collected and refined by ordinary filters and be made use of.

THE DYEING PROBLEM.

Dyeing plays an important part in various mills. The dyeing problem can be most economically solved by keeping expert chemists and dyers to examine samples both at the mill premises and in the laboratories and endeavouring to get quotations not only from the German Dye Syndicate but outside the Dye Syndicate Group, as most of these people have no knowledge that there are firms like the National Aniline Dyes Co., the New Port Chemical Co., Society of Chemical Industry, Basle, Messrs. L. B. Holiday and Co., the British Dye Stuff Corporation, Messrs. Duepond de Numurous and others. They may all be competing in each and every item and a guarantee should be demanded so that a particular shade can be obtained on a particular percentage, but care must be exercised to see that the dyer is given a certain percentage of dyes and the dyer must be able to dye the cloth at that percentage failing which the suppliers be asked for explanation for not supplying the required quality and if they have supplied the right quality, they will be able to assist the mill-agents in dyeing the cloth at a particular percentage. Care should be taken to see that the dyers act in a scrupulously fair way and in order to check the results, the mill-agents can very easily give four to five samples of the same colour under different qualities and if they find out a difference in one or two particular qualities, they can easily check the bonafides of the dyer.

HAPHAZARD METHODS.

Unfortunately, several sizing masters get the result by sheer luck and practice. I find that these results are highly defective and when there is any difficulty, they are unable to rectify. A well-equipped laboratory should be started to solve the intricate problems on sizing. A very interesting case has been placed before me only recently of a mill paying 850 per cent on vegetable tallow, about 6 to 7 hundred per cent on a particular sizing and glazing compound and a peculiar substance under various headings was given as a glossy compound. If there is a really capable man to examine every sample and report the results of such enquiries, he will make considerable saving.

Large quantities of soap are used for dyeing and finishing purposes which can be altogether eliminated by manufacturing the same at the premises by enlisting the co-operation and assistance of those who understand the process.

Unfortunately, a strange idea exists in the minds of almost every dyeing master and finishing master and they prefer to use Turkey red oil of highly aciduous character because it can easily dissolve in water. I fail to understand the grave ignorance on the part of these people. It is necessary to note that if there is a free acid, it certainly deteriorates the fibre of the cotton yarn and some intelligent people are adding caustic soda and thus avoid the catastrophe. I, therefore, warn every user of Turkey red oil that it must guarantee 40 per cent and must be free from acid and neutrals.

Coke and coal should be purchased at the correct weight and it is necessary to see that the quality of the coal should be such as would give the proper amount of heat. It is frequently very difficult to ascertain this, due to want of sufficient weighing arrangement.

Some important cotton selectors should be appointed to examine and report on each and every sample received and they must keep the standard sample and see that the bales are supplied according to the samples received and the prices should be reasonable. Special care is to be taken by all the mill-owners or agents that this matter is carefully thrashed out.

My practical experience compels me to say that in a large number of mills, bribery and corruption is going on and most of the employees are not afraid to approach me on the ground that they are not properly paid and I find that it is necessary that all workers should be well paid. I blame most of the merchants in trying to give bribery so that they may get preference and their work may be done easily The merchants must make it a point to see that they should not try and give temptations to those with whom they come in close touch.

TRAINING CLASS FOR OPERATIVES.

It is necessary that a training class should be opened to train the operatives and the children of the labourers so as to make them efficient workers.

Proper arrangement must be made to provide chawls for the workmen and it is necessary that not more than 8 hours' work should be taken from them and if the mill-owner wishes to carry on the work, they must have another set of workers.

Dispensaries should be opened in each and every mill to treat the workers and their families be provided with free medical aid.

The workers be insured against all risks such as accident, illness etc.

I have placed a few suggestions and I hope the mill-agents will give consideration to them and try and bring pressure upon the Government to increase heavily the duty on all cotton imported goods and thus they will be in a position to avoid the impending danger.

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Mr. Bhimji K. Chotai, Sub-Engineer, P. W. D. Sub-Divisional Officer, (Kathiawar) Una, writes on 26-10-1926:—"I have tried many Astrologers both native and Europeans but I have found your work as the best of all."

KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagram City.
R381

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

QUESTION OF HANDING OVER FUNDS

POONA, Aug. 25.

After very careful investigations and consideration, it has now been definitely decided by the Executive Committee of the Presidency Agricultural Show to postpone the Show that was to have been held at Ahmedabad in December next. Whilst the damage resultant from the flood is admittedly not so severe as was at first anticipated, it is still considered by those on the spot that it would be inadvisable to have a show in which the crops of the division would not be adequatley displayed, apart from the economic condition of the cultivators as a result of the flood. Then again it is agreed that the time and energy of the majority of the agricultural and other officers will be almost wholly occupied in endeavouring to retrieve the disaster, so that on the whole the best thing for all concerned will be to postpone the Show for a year.

There was at first a suggestion that the money already collected for the Show should be handed over to the Central Relief Fund, but this idea is not favoured by the majority of those associated with the Show Funds. Accordingly the matter of the Funds has been partly decided; the actual details of the character of the investment of the funds until next year will be decided by the Finance Committee, a meeting of which will be called as soon as possible.

Tokio.—Latest figures of the casualties in the naval disaster are 119, including eleven officers lost.—Reuter.

Washington.—Miss Anderson American woman mentioned in the train outrage has died. The American embassy in Mexico City has made representations for capture and punishment of bandits.—Reuter

INTERVIEW WITH MR. C. F ANDREWS

(Continued from Page 8).

been lured into town life with all its evils and come to grief. It is this type who are given the purely optional chance of returning home and in many cases they are only too glad to take it. Personally while I have never dared to suggest repatriation to anyone, looking at it purely from a humanitarian point-of-view without any extraneous interests I do think that in a great many cases it is not a bad solution."

MR. SASTRI'S WORK.

Q.: "Is Mr. Sastri passing on now from creating an atmosphere to tangible achievements?"

A.: "Yes. Mr. Sastri is getting to grips quickly with practical things. For one thing, he is getting the Natal Government to implement the Agreement with regard to its educational clauses and is throwing all his weight into getting as quickly as possible the Education Commission to be appointed. You see the Union Government has acknowledged that the educational conditions are far from satisfactory and has asked for a Commission which is not relished by a section of the European population. But Sastri is hammering away his claim for a Commission, so I think he is doing very practical work. Nor do I think the agreement at all nebulous since it deals with two of the most practical questions before the community, viz., housing and education."

Q.: "What are your own intimate and peculiar experiences and feelings on the question and your reactions with the Indians and Europeans in S. Africa?"

A.: "By far the most intimate experience I have had has been to find that I could sympathise with and gain sympathy from the Dutch people. The fact has always to be remembered in S. Africa that it is becoming more and more a Dutch country rather than British. The British are rather fighting shy and going up to Kenya and Tanganyika and Rhodsia by preference. Although they have their colour prejudices I found that the educated Dutch can understand Indians better than the educated British. The reason seems to be that the ideals of the Dutch people are essentially the ideals of nationalism as distinct from the ideals of Imperialism and having themselves come through a period of defeat and subjection they find something in common with Indians once they have conquered certain colour prejudices.

Though I am not a Nationalist pure and simple, being essentially a humanitarian in sentiment yet I can understand and appreciate the spirit of Nationalism, and have learnt to dislike the spirit of Imperialism. For that reason I found it so much easier to get on with the Dutch rather than with my own countrymen, and as soon as the sentiment of colour prejudice is removed the Dutch find the educated, nationalist Indian practically on their side on every vital point as against the Imperialist ideals of the English."

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (AUG. 27TH.)

(By **KAM**, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: VIRGO.

If to-day it is your birthday you do not believe in "playing the game". Like the most successful diplomat and politician you will never lay your cards on the table, due to the fear of a police raid on your den. You will tell people of the mighty projects you have in view, that would revolutionise society, mention the details but will do quite the contrary. For instance, if in India, you will be dinning into the ears of your friends that you are shortly going on sea voyage, visiting foreign countries, including the Celestial Empire and the Land of the Rising Sun, and when you at last do start on your big "voyage" you will visit some places "next to your nose", such as Daman, Diu, Goa, Pondicherry, etc. and return back soon assuring your friends that you did visit "foreign" lands after all. You would thus fool some men sometimes, and many women many times but seldom can you fool wise ladies (bless 'em) any time. This being the case disasters are writ large on your sun-dried brow. Your love triangle (if it has not already done so) is bound to end in a wreck-tangle. In cases of emergency, be it noted to your credit, you will face all dangers such as fire, earthquake, accidents, burglar raids, etc. and rushing into the thick of the danger or fight, render yeomen service just when scores of persons men in wolf's, I mean woman's garb, who have more brains and money but little courage which they are taking in both their feet—for decamping, merely stand by gaping, and will stentoriously acclaim you as the hero! You will thus "save" many "souls" of both sexes, and when some coward spectator will offer you a reward of rupees you will not accept the sum but at the same moment give it back to him snapping: You spend this money in buying tonics—and medicines (mentioning the names of 'shaktivardhak' nostrums)—or buy a physical culture implements set, and try to be a real *man*.

MOSCOW EXECUTIONS

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Moscow.—It is officially announced that Annenlief and Denissov have been executed, the Central Executive having refused their petition for reprieve.—Reuter.

RELIEF WORK IN BARODA,

MR. TAIRSEE'S TOUR OF INSPECTION.

SPLENDID VOLUNTEER WORK

Mr. L. R. Tairsee who recently toured in the Baroda State says, in a report to the executive committee of the Central Relief Fund that there are three agencies working for Relief in Baroda. The Baroda Flood Relief Committee specialises for relief in the Baroda City for which it has collected founds. Under the auspices of the State a central fund has been started and is known as Dewan Fund and the B. S. Praja Flood Relief, the Secretary of which D. R. S. Mehta is who he life and soul and one who specialises in work in the villages and has the confidence of both the funds and their Committee.

There is a certain hiatus between the B.P. of which the President is Prince Dhairashilrao and the Central Fund. I attempted to smooth out the differences and the friction between the local and the central fund is nearly removed and as D. R. S. Mehta is there to work with self-effacement. The co-ordination of all the agencies is likely to be achieved.

As regards Tagavi the State has done its very best, and the information, figures placed before me show that in the one Taluka under Mr. Desai, Tagavi rules have been generously interpreted and it was given in over 900 cases in which the rules if literally interpreted would not admit of Tagavi and if in other Talukas the same is done there would be no need of seeds supply by an outside agency but as time is essence of help, I would suggest that D. R. S. Mehta be given Rs. 5000 before distribution of seeds should need arise and as the letter of Mr. Purohit makes clear the Samiti is agreeable to return such amount as what would in cases of need. I understand from Mr. B. F. Bharucha that Mrs. Sabawalla (i.e. the Ladies' Fund) will be willing to contribute 1/2 the amount. What the further requirements of Mr. D. R. S. Mehta are will be seen from the letter and I think if Rs. 15000 in all including Rs. 5000 I mentioned are placed at his disposal for the present it will meet the situation. This amount if granted may be sent to him through the Dewan Saheb earmarked for work in the villages, and the Committee may well instruct him to use for such requirements as he thinks best with the promise that any amount not spent would be returned and Rs. 5000 be donated to the local fund the amount being sent direct to the President Prince Dharyashirao through Dewan Saheb. I understand from Mr. B. F. Bharucha however that in the Ladies' Fund Bombay will be willing to contribute 50 per cent of the grant.

As regards housing the Baroda Municipality, I understand, is putting up at least 300 structures for the poor as per plans herein enclosed and marked A & B and the Prince is moving his Committee to do the same and this is receiving his best and serious attention. I am glad to say that in two Talukas the voluntary agencies were fast repairing houses with such State help as they can get and in this respect they are working without waiting for possibility of contribution by individual parties.

The Baroda State is giving this matter its best attention and is organising help on co-operation basis as enclosed will show, and I understand it is willing to meet local wishes so far as is reasonably possible in every direction.

Re: the position of lower middle class people I am of opinion that this class is as it were between the devil and the deep sea. It is too poor to help itself and too self-respecting to come out openly and ask for help. In my personal capacity I have arranged for a few cases, but feel that if an amount of say Rs. 5000 is placed in safe and reliable hands it will bring relief to the said people who need it more than the poor and it is the class which is left over also by voluntary agencies. I know it is a delicate matter and I place it before the Committee for such consideration and action as the Committee thinks fit to give.

My inquiries show that here as elsewhere voluntary agency in the initial stage rendered meritorious help where immediate action was called for and I am glad to say that herein the two communities Hindus and Muslims worked without any hitch and the most friendly feeling prevailed between them and this happy state of affairs continues.

DHOLA TALUKA'S PLIGHT.

RELIEF COMMITTEE GRANTS HELP

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 26.

A deputation from Dhola Taluka waited upon the Ahmedabad District Relief Committee and described the condition of the Taluka which had been badly affected for a succession of years. Though relief had with difficulty been sent to the villages which were hitherto inaccessible another flood had appeared in those villages. The committee sanctioned Rs. 5,000 to be advanced as a loan for food-stuffs for one month and Rs. 25,000 for the distribution of seeds at cheap rates.—A.P.

(Dhola Taluka is in Kathiawar).

CORRECTION OF BODILY DEFO

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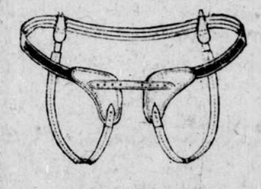

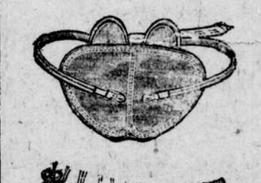

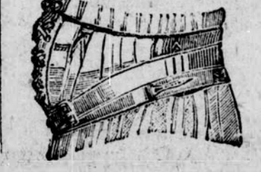

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EXTRACT FROM THE SEVENTH REPORT OF THE SEVA SADAN SO "We take this opportunity of tenderi earnest thanks to Messrs. N. POWELL for free treatment over a period of mo eight months, of two young girls abou years old, who had been rickets sinc admission in the Home three years ago the famine-stricken districts of Kathi These girls who could hardly formerly cra the ground and were a source of great an to us, are, we are glad to say quite ab walk about without the least difficulty, t to the marvellous cure effected by gentlemen."

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DISTRESS IN GUJARAT

AMOUNTS FOR DISTRICTS SANCTIONED.

GOVERNORS ONE-WEEK TOUR

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 26.

The Government of Bombay have sanctioned the following amounts for the different districts of Gujarat:—Ahmedabad District: Rs. 5 lakhs as Tagavi, Rs. 15,000 as free tagavi for the purchase of seeds in the villages of Bhal tract which have been badly affected besides Rs. 7,500 sanctioned by the Central Relief Fund and another Rs. 7,500 sanctioned by the Saurashtra Seva Samiti for a similar purpose in that place, Rs. 1 lakh for the free distribution of corrugated iron sheets among the depressed classes of the whole district, Rs. 30,000 for gratuitous relief, Rs. 600 for distribution of quinine and Rs. 250 for the disposal of carcases of dead animals. Kaira District: Rs. 5 lakhs as tagavi, Rs. 1 lakh for free distribution of corrugated iron sheets among the depressed classes, Rs. 20,000 as gratuitous relief and Rs. 5,000 for purpose of sanitation. Broach District:—Rs. 185,000 as tagavi, Rs. 15,000 as free tagavi besides Rs. 5,000 sanctioned from the Central Relief Fund for the same purpose, and Rs. 50,000 for the supply of free building materials. Depots for the supply of wood from Government forests in Panchmahal and Surat Districts are to be shortly opened in the affected area on the lines of grass depots opened in times famine. The Maharaja of Chhota Udepur has given wood worth Rs. 5,000 for free distribution among the homeless people of Broach District. He has also agreed to give wood at cost price to any extent.

The Governor is to tour the affected districts of Gujarat from the 9th to 15th September. He will first go to Broach and visit Amod and Jambusar. He will then proceed to Godhra and visit Dakor, Kapadwanj, Matar and other places in Kaira district. Finally he will come to Ahmedabad and visit the surrounding villages and then go to Dholka.—A.P.

ORISSA FLOOD.

LEADERS' APPEAL FOR HELP

SIMLA, Aug. 24.

Over the signatures of Pundit Madon Mohan Malaviya, Mr. S. Iyengar, Mr. Kelkar, Mr. A. N. Dutt, Mr. Jayakar, Mr. Phookan, Dr. Moonje, Mr. Arthur Moore, Mr. Sherwani, Maulana Muhammad Yakub, Mr. Goswami, Mr. C. Das and Pundit Nilkantha Das (last two gentlemen as Secretaries) an appeal for help has been issued for Orissa Flood Relief Fund.—A.P.

FRESH BREACHES ON E. I. RLY LINE

LUCKNOW, Aug. 25.

A report says that the E. I. Rly. line between Bibiwala and Rishikesh on the Raiwala-Rishikesh branch is breached in several places owing to heavy rains and traffic has been suspended till breaches are repaired.

Another report says that the Rohilkand and Kumaon railway line is breached near Khatema station resulting in suspension of traffic.—Free Press.

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RECONSTRUCTION IN GUJARAT

OUTSIDE HELP ESSENTIAL.

BARODA, Aug. 25.

After the subsidence of the floods and as soon as cammunications were re-established Gujarat made a mighty effort to feed the hungry and to clothe the naked. Government have given Tagavi to the farmers this has been supplemented by popular efforts to alleviate misery. The distribution of seed promptly and at rates cheaper than the market rate was the next problem. This is being tackled but cheap grain shops are a great necessity at present in order to help the poor people. The most vital need, however, is the provision of adequate housing. This will necessarily cost a lot of money and Gujarat has a right to expect that financial help should come to her from other parts of India. The present flood calamity in various parts of Inda should attract philantrophic effort from outside this country also. When the magnitude of India's calamity is so great the rest of humanity should not stand as mere spectators. During the earthquake diaster in Japan Indians subscribed money liberally to the Japanese Relief funds.

But it is the immediate duty of the government and people in other Provinces of India to come to the rescue of Gujarat. The fact that Gujarat has always cheerfully helped when in other parts of India there was the distress of famine does not mean that it is so enormously and permanently rich as not to require outside help. It is strange that the head of the Province has not yet called other Provinces to subscribe their mite to the relief of Gujarat where the distress is the most acute. It is big enough to warrant the Viceroy of India to request the Lord Mayor of London to open a Mansion House Fund. It is the duty of the Governor of Bombay to move the Viceroy to make such an appeal. Each for All and All for Each is the principle on which society is constructed and this is an occasion when All should attempt to alleviate the sufferings of a part of humanity visited with such an overwhelming calamity.

GOVT. TAGAVI LOANS MEAGRE

MORE HELP NEEDED.

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 24.

Mr. Bhagwati and others who visited Dholka Taluka report that the tagavi advances by Government are very meagre and a large sum of money is necessary to relieve the distress among the self-respecting cultivators of Bhal and Nalkantha, who do not accept any charity. The Ahmedabad District Relief Committee has received Rs. 2,14,246 in cash, and the Prantik Samiti has received Rs. 1,65,000 in cash for the relief in Gujarat. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel halted at Broach and Baroda to see the workers there. He is expected here tonight.

JAINA STUDENTS' QUOTA.

A drama "Bharat-Sandhya" in aid of Gujarat-Kathiawar flood Relief was staged at Princess theatre Bhangwadi on the 19th inst. by the students of Shri Mahavira Jaina Vidyalaya under the presidentship of the Hon. Justice Krishnalal Mohanlal Javeri. The sum realised, therefrom, is Rs. 4,800/- and is to be handed over to the Central Flood Relief Committee, after deducting necessary expenses.

CENTRAL RELIEF FUND

Amount already announced Rs. 5,22,244/5/5 1/2; Seth Sanvaldas Madhavdas Rs. 21; Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd. Rs. 250; Seth Jagmohandas Ootamchand Rs. 200; Messrs. Bhagvandas Jethabhai and Company Rs. 500. The Hon'ble Justice S. S. Patkar Rs. 250; St. Mary's High Schoo', Poona Rs. 100; St. Mary's Training College, Poona Rs. 19/5; St. Columbia Home, Bombay Rs. 25; Seth Nana Rajuji Rs. 101; Mr. Shankar Sayenna Parsha Rs. 101; Mr. Vithalrao S. Aikonde Rs. 101; Mr. Venkat Limbaji Kodal Rs. 101; Mr. Nagnath Sayajee Nagooji Rs. 101. In memory of Mr. Rajuna Sayenna Penta Rs. 101; "Nemo" Rs. 100; "Lucky Find." Rs. 40; Mr. Justice Baker Rs. 250; Mr. Nilkantrao Gopinathji Sarangdhar Rs. 25; Sorab C. Hormasjee "In sacred memory of Bai Priroj bai Sorab C. Hormusjee' Rs. 25; Members of the Club of Western India (1st instalment) Rs. 100; M. E. D. Mavji Rs. 151; "A Parsi Sympathiser" Rs. 151. S. G. Venkatachala Iyer Rs. 25; Indian Staff of Messrs. Langley and Co., Rs. 141; Mr. Dinshaw Bapuji Dadiburjor Rs. 301; Messrs. R. P. Shroff and Sons Rs. 1,001; Mr. Jal J. H. Gazdar Rs. 101; Mr. Venilal Gulabdas Rs. 51; Mr. Jamnadas Khusaldas Rs. 101; Mr. Ranchhoddas Bhogasha Rs. 51; Mr. Lallubhai Nagardas Rs. 101; J. M. Lali Rs. 101. Dhanji Kalianji Rs. 101; Amratlal Mohanlal Rs. 201; Mohanlal Nagardas Shah Rs. 101; Jagmohandas J. Kapadia Rs. 101; Bhagwandas Purshottam Rs. 101; Trikamdas Jethabhai Rs. 101; Jagjijivan Maneckchand Rs. 101; Rajendra S. Dalal Rs. 101; Mr. J. B. Shah 101; Ishwarlal C. Marfatia Rs. 51. Seth D. R. Dady Rs. 2,501; Messrs. C. N. Vandrawala and Co. Rs. 201; Dharamsey Tricumjee Rs. 101; Mr. M. P. Bharucha Rs. 201; Mr. M. C. Vora Rs. 51. Mr. A. B. Pandit Rs. 101; Pranlal Tribhovandas Rs. 51; "A. H. M." Rs. 10; Mr. E. D. Sethna 101. Mr. Seedick R. Savani Rs. 51; Mr. N. Vsmbar Rs. 50; Merwan Hormusji Damani "In sacred and loving memory of my dear father and mother" Rs. 25; Mr. M. Ruttonji Bangalore Rs. 50; St. Isabel's Association Bhuleshwar Rs. 50; Mrs. Manekbai Jamshedji Eyechie "In sacred memory of her brother Pestonji Sorabji Anderson" Rs. 101; Manekji Kharshedji Nariman Rs. 50; Mrs. Ma-Shirinbai Dorabji Nariman Rs. 25. Miss Shirinbai Dodabji Nariman Rs. 25. Miss Sehera Sorabji Nariman Rs. 25; Doli Kersasp Dastur Rs. 25; Bai Aimai Manekji Mistri Rs. 10; "A Parsi Sympathiser" Rs. 10; The Workers of Seth Ardeshir Jivanji Mistry Rs. 50; "In sacred memory of Mrs. Manekbai S. Mistry" Rs. 10; Staff of Messrs. Macbeth Bros. and Co. Ltd., Rs. 62; The Gujarath Relief Fund (Under the auspices of the Gujarath Congregations of the C.M.S., U.F.C., and the M. E. Church) Rs. 261; "In memory of the dear departed mother Aimai Jehangirji Merchant by her grateful daughter Mrs. Dinamai J. Desai" Rs. 25. G. I. P. Railway Loco Shed Staff and Running Shed Staff, Byculla Loco Foreman's Office, Byculla Rs. 244/4; Superior, Driver, Fireman and temporary Staff of the Loco Running Shed, Wadala B. P. T. Ry. Rs. 77/6; Manekji Meherwanji Billimoria Rs. 51; Kaikhoshru Motabhoy Contractor Rs. 25; Bai Hirabai Kaikhoshru Contractor Rs. 25; "F. D. O." Rs 30; Chairman, Floor Fund Committee, Jawhar Rs. 600; Mr. Dinshaw Nasarwanji, Hyderabad Rs. 10; Mrs. K. J. Billimoria Rs. 25. From Sympathy, A Parsi Officer Rs. 21; Mr. Dadabhoy Pallonji Mehta Rs. 50; Messrs. Nathubhai and Sons, Panwala Rs. 51; Mrs. C. J. B. G. Rs. 50; "A Parsi Republican" Rs. 25. Mr. Kaushal Kishore Bhargava, Kotah 20; Dr. K. P. Bapat, Sangli Rs. 10; Mr. Monsinbhoy Mohmedally Masalawalla, Deolali Rs. 25; Staff of the Telegraph Office Belgaum Rs. 24. Mrs. Kamalsasi Roy Chaudhari, Mangli Hajeribagh Rs. 15; Zoroastrian Rs. 11; The Secretary, Athoranan Mandal Rs. 60; Staff of Messrs. Heatly and Gresham Ltd., Rs. 133.5 Darabshah Hormusji Printer Rs. 25; Mr. Agigolhogeani Rs. 25; Ramchandra Lingoo, Khandwa Rs. 30; Mr. Gaganan Sadashiv Nadkarni Rs. 10; Mr. S. S. Bhandari Ajmer Rs. 201. Mr. S. H. Dastur, Jamshedpur Rs. 100; Mr. Gulabhai Dajibhai Rs. 126; Mr. Mancharsha P. Sethna Rs. 101; Mr. B. C. Lah Rs. 25. The Lightfoot Refrigeration Co. Ltd. Rs. 250; Messrs. D. R. Umarigar and Sons Rs. 101; Mr. Nariman Ardeshar Mody Rs. 51; Mr. Ramniklal R. Mody "In revered memory of his late father Mr. Ratanlal M. Mody" Rs. 201; Seth Haridas Jivraj Rs. 500. Mr. J. B. Boman Behram Rs. 250; Messrs. Khandesh Press Co. Ltd., Rs. 200; Messrs. Jehangir Gulabhai and Billimoria Rs. 101; Mrs. Sunabai Jehangir Katelee Rs. 50; The Eastern Bank Ltd. Rs 500; Mr. N. S. Goldar Rs. 100; "A poor Parsi Sympathiser" Rs. 10; Messrs Mirza and Mirza Rs. 101; Staff and employees of the "Times of India" Rs. 502. Mr. R. K. Kanga "In loving memory of his parents" Rs. 31; Staff of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. Rs 5X., Messrs. G. N. Gajjar & Co. Rs. 151; Mr. I. F. Reeves, Ooty Rs. 10; "Sympathy" Rs. 50; "Bande Khoda" Rs. 111; Messrs Crawford Bayley & Co. Rs. 500; Captain, Officers and Warrant Officers, R.I.M.S. "Clive" Rs. 140; Staff and Students of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay (2nd instalment) Rs. 500. "In Loving Memory of K. G. T." Rs. 11; Mr. D. R. Dadina, "In memory of the late Mr. Ratanji Rastamji Dadina" Rs. 101; Mr. M. Moh Rs. 50; Mr. Peshotan Kavasji Mistri Rs. 50; Members of the R. W. F. Golf Club, Nasik Rs. 245. Mr. N. J. Wadia I.C.S., Poona Rs. 200; Mrs. Cooverbai Dadabhoy Kapadia, "In memory of late Lady Broacha Rs. 51. Mr. D. R. Wadia, Poona Rs. 250; "Parsi Sympathisers" "In memory of late Sir Jamshetji Jeejeebhoy, Kt. 1. Baronet for supplying seeds (2nd instalment) Rs. 151. Member sof the Esplanade Cricket Club, Bombay Rs. 235; Mr. C. S. Campbell I.C.S. 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Railway Bombay Section, Matunga Bombay Rs. 393; "In memory of Humbaiji Dhanjibhoy Pochkhanawala" Rs. 30; Mr. Bapuji H. Saklatwala Rs. 151; The Superior, Menials and Staff of Alexandra Dock, Bombay Port Trust Railway Bombay Rs. 35/7/6. Seth Gokulbhai Mulchand Jain Hostel, Bombay Rs. 78/8; The President, Pandav Bazar Association, Bombay Rs. 300; "Sympathisers" 35; "A Parsi Lady" Rs. 25; Miss M. H. Spencer Rs. 15; Mr. Lt. Bishan Sarup, Delhi Rs. 20; Mr. B. C. Hinochar Homji, Peshawar Rs. 50; Shree Darjee Hitechhu Mandal, Tarapur Chinchani Rs. 25; Garoth Subjects, Garoth Rs. 16; Mr. Shankarlal N. Shah, Ahwa Danga, (Billimora). Rs. 50; Staff of the G.I.P. Ry. C.T.M.'s Office (Claims Branch) Rs. 130/12; A Parsi Gentleman of Gujarath from Amritsar Rs. 25; A Shroff of the National Bank of India, Ltd. Rs. 21; Mrs. Hirabai Sorabji Rs. 25; Staff of the Swadeshi Mills No. 2 Rs. 235; Tata Mills, Mills Department Rs. 135; "An Humble Parsi Sympathiser Rs. 10. 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Correction:—

In List No. 12 (16/8/27) Seth Tulsidas Gopaldas Rs. 51/- be read as from Seth Tulsidas Gulabdas Rs. 51/-.

Total Rs. 5,54,420/13/2 1/2.

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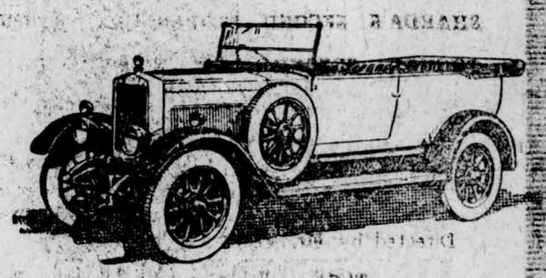

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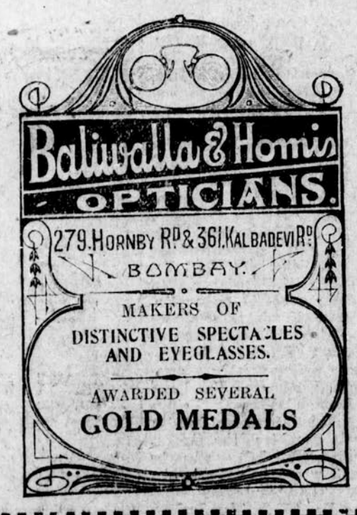

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FROM ARABIC PAPERS.

EGYPTIAN CONSUL ON BULGARIA

The Turkish correspondent of 'Assiyasat' interviewed Abdul Azeem Rashid Pasha, tre Egyptian Consul in Turkey, and Bulgaria. Rashid Pasha had recently gone to Sophia to present his credeutials to His Majesty the King of Bulgaria. According to him His Majesty takes a keen interest in Egyptian affairs and the Bulgalian public is desirous of establishing friendly relations with Egypt. Bulgaria has been making very rapid progress after the war and though tre finances of the country are not in a sound condition still large sums are being spent on education and the rapidity with which Bulgaria is redeeming her war debts is simply amazing. The relatons between Turkey and Bulgaria are also very amicable and the questions about commercial relations will be decided amicably.

TURKEY'S GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

The second session of the Turkish National Assembly was concluded on 26th of July. Kazim Pasha, the President of the Assembly, in his concluding speech reviewed the work of the Assembly during the last four years. The characteristic features of this short period are the declaration of Indépendence, abolition of Sultanate and modernising of Turkey as a whole. Kazim Pasha is reported to have said: 'Gentlemen you are the pioneers of this work. The attitude that you have taken up has raised the standard of Turkey and has brought her to the level of civilized nations.

During this period the Assembly passed 833 laws, gave III interpretations and accepted 336 resolutions.

The next session will be held on the 1st of October when the elections will be over.

SYRIAN AFFAIRS.

A special correspondent of "Assiyas t" interviewed Damad Anmed Nami Bey, the president of the Syrian Government. Damad Nami Bey is a Caucassian by race. He was educated in France and has spent a long time in Turkey. As he was married to one of the Sultan's daugintels re came to be called Damad (Son in-law). Though the Sultanate itself has disappeared and the relation is no more present still Nami Bey retains the title, In April last he came to Syria and was appointed President by the French Government.

SYRIA AND OTHER NATIONS.

Referring to the relations of Syria with other nations the president said that the Syrians want to be on friendly terms with other nations because they want to be united and to progress. Their relations with France are quite friendly and they hope to be benefited by this friendship. The President, hopes that in the near future there will be peace in Syria.

According to the present programme Syria wants to have an elected parliament but time is not yet opportune for holding the elections and so they have postponed the elections.

The Government are trying to improve the irrigation system of the country and also to rebuild Damascus. They have paid down a hundred thousand 'Liras' as war indemnity and have reduced taxation by 50 per cent. Tre peasants ale helped in every possible way.

According to the present scheme Syria will have a Government which will be directly responsible to the Parliament.

MAHATMA AS PEACE MAKER.

CHETTY-IYENGAR RECONCILIATION

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

In reference to the reconciliation of differences between Mr. Sreenivasa Iyengar, Congress President, and Mr. Shunmukham Chetty, the Chief whip of the Congress Party in the Assembly, it is reliably understood that the reconciliation was of a personal character and involved no change or surrender of opinions on either side.

At Bangalore Mr. Gandhi is reported to have appealed to Mr. Chetty for reconciliation of the personal differences which may have arisen in the course of the controversy on prineiples and the policy of the Party. Mr. Chetty, it is understood, expressed readiness to convey his regret for the harsh terms he had used towards Mr. Sreenivasa Iyengar as long as it was not understood as an expression of regret for opinions expressed or for alleged deviation from the Party discipline. As it was made clear that it was not a question of Party discipline or opinions, but personal reconciliation, considering that both Mr. Sreenivasa Iyengar and Mr. Chetty held high office in the Congress Party Mr. Chetty expressed regret for the harsh language he had used and the matter was treated as closed.

Mr. Chetty emphasised the need for the settlement of outstanding differences with the non-Brahmin nationalists in Madras, and attempts will be made in that direction when both Mr. Iyengar and Chetty return to Madras. In view of the fact that the Congress session is soon to be held in Madras, both are anxious for the establishment of unity with a view to make the session a success.

In the current session of the Assembly, Mr. Iyengar and Mr. Chetty are working in close unison.—Free Press.

A. N. F.

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GRIEVANCES OF POSTMEN.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—The letter which you so kindly published in the "Chronicle" issue of the 22nd July 1927 just at the time when Mr. Same the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs had been to Bombay, had a wonderful effect.

The present pay of the postmen is Rs. 27/- rising to Rs. 45/- in 21 years, the probationers being in the grade of Rs. 27 for three years; so I should like to suggest that the revision sanctioned by Standing Finance Committee should have effect from the 1st of March 1927 and not from May 1927; and the Probationers for the first year be paid Rs. 30/- and Rs. 31/- for the second year and Rs. 32/- for the third year, so that the Postmen on Rs. 28/- may be paid at the rate of Rs. 33/- rising to Rs. 50/- by Re. 1/- a year in 21 years, so that this scale of pay might benefit one and all the postmen numbering 972 and more. So also Mr. Sams, I am sorry to say has tried to follow the policy of divide and rule, so far as reader-postmen and overseer-postmen are concerned their designation is now changed to that of Sorting Clerks but all the Sorting Clerks including the Postmen clerks are drawing uptill now, a permanent pay from Rs. 60/- to Rs. 85/- by Rs. 5/- yearly and thereafter the nonqualified clerks can rise upto Rs. 100/- and more, by Rs. 3/- yearly increment. Then what made Mr. Sams sanction the pay of only these unfortunate sorting clerks from Rs. 60/- to Rs. 100/- by Rs. 2/- yearly increment, inspite of the knowledge of the fact that the present salary of the reader postmen is Rs. 6/ and that of the overseer postmen is Rs. 63/8/- hence, I beg to suggest that the head postman be paid at the rate of Rs. 60/- per month, and readers, Rs. 62/- and overseers at Rs. 66/- per month, from the month of March 1927, instead of from May 1927, in order to avoid any sort of discontent amongst these newly designated sorting clerks and overseers. Before concluding, I should say that an "Intermediate grade of clerks should be introduced for the benefit of nonqualified clerks and such other clerks recruited from the English-knowing postmen, from Rs. 60/- to Rs. 120/- by yearly Rs. 3/- increment as the qualified men at present are started on Rs. 60/- rising to Rs. 160/- by Rs. 5/- yearly increment; and so my suggestion will benefit both the employees and the Government of India as well, since the ordinary routine of postal work could be ably managed by these non-qualified clerks at the minimum of cost.—Your etc.

NARAYAN RAO KULKARNI.

Mr. Mantri of the Yadavbati Hitvardhak Sabha, Karauli Raj, wires "We are extremedemisely grieved to publish the wire which took place on Wednesday of our beloved President Kanwar Madansinghji, aged 41."

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A STEADILY GROWING INDIAN CONCERN.

Of all Indian Insurance Companies transacting a composite business, the British India has invariably been able to present to its share-holders a satisfactory report, and to the general public an equally good statement of affairs. The results for the period ended 31st December 1926 which have now been published indicate the growing volume of business in all departments which the British India is experiencing today. Naturally, the management have concerned themselves more with the conservation of funds than the payment of dividends. When once the business attains a normal course of expansion (and this takes several years in respect of an Insurance Company) and the funds are stabilised, the interest alone on such funds will be more than ample to take care of the dividends.

RESULTS AT A GLANCE.

The premiums of the Company for last year in the Fire Department amounted to Rs. 8,54,896-4-7 an increase of nearly a lakh and a half of rupees over last year's income. The losses paid and outstanding took away Rs. 4,69,110-7-4. Commission and expense at 40 per cent. are quite within reasonable limits.

The income in the Marine department amounted to Rs. 5,84,132-15-3 which is over 31 per cent. more than last year's figure. Marine business has been had throughout the world and the scramble for business in India has become so acute that even established Companies, merely to keep up connections, go to the length of cutting the rates so fine that there cannot possibly be any profit. The losses, therefore, in this Department of over 79 per cent. of the premium need not cause any concern at all. It must also be remembered that last year (and even this year up to date) there have been many casualties to ships and the weather has been so vicarious that losses have naturally been very heavy. Normally, the coastal business in India is not unprofitable. There can be no doubt whatever that there is a very large volume of Indian Marine business placed with non-Indian Insurance Companies. When once our business community begins to place all its insurances with Indian Insurance Companies not only will losses be minimised, but the position of all Indian Insurance Companies will be materially enhanced.

A department of the British India which bids fair to become a very important one (as inded it has already become) is the Accident department. Last year the income from this department alone came to Rs. 10,60,765-15-5 which is an increase of 18 per cent over last year's income. Losses came to Rs. 6,93,276-7-4.

In all departments, necessary reserves have been set apart to meet the liabilities and in the Accident Branch the increase for the year amounts to no less than Rs. 80,000.

The total funds of the Company stand at over Rs. 24,00,000 including the paid-up capital. All these have been invested in Government securities.

As the business is now in its growing stage, fluctuations have taken place which have prevented the maintenance of last year's dividend. The moment the business gets stabilised and the revenue accounts of each department begin to take care of themselves (with prospects of producing a profit) the interest earned on the invested funds wil bem ore than ample to pay a good return to shareholders.

WEEKLY CHOLERA REPOTR

85 VILLAGES NEWLY INFECTED.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:

During the week ending 20th August there were 1,635 attacks and 669 deaths due to cholera in the Central Registration District against 2,318 and 939 in the preceding week. 85 villages are reported to be newly infected, while 68 old ones ceased returning cases.

WESTERN REGISTRAION DISTRICT.

The returns for the Western Registration District show that there were 340 attacks and 104 deaths in the whole District against 394 and 122 last week. During the week 65 villages in the District returned cases.

London.—The appointment of Alexander Marr as Executive Councillor, Bengal, in succession to Sir James Donald is announced by the India Office.—Reuter.

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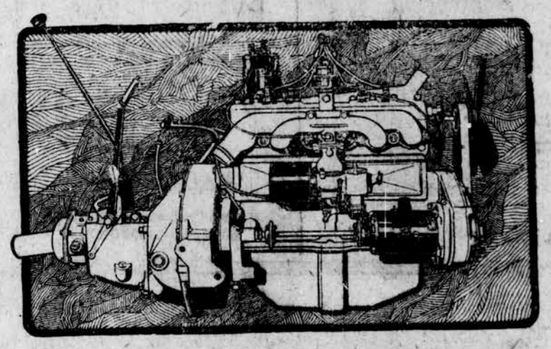

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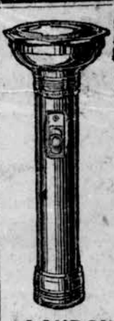

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

ME OF THE FOREST.

STORY OF AN INDIAN STATE.

BY ALICE EUSTACE.

CHAPTER XI

no occasion even
ne tact for which
so justly famed.
Prince Digvijay
his cabin, taking
ts seclusion, and
deck for exercise
as safely abed. As
however, he be-
Though he rarely
the few occasion
neasy sense of duty
onel had with diffi-
lf from his bridge
deck to accompany
not a syllable had
companions, during
had perambulated
ill at length he re-

your game, and I
that you 'have' to
re you, I am quite

" stammered the
trouble—none at all

would prefer to be
by, with a touch of
olonel forsooth realiz-
ived his 'conge'.
faint feeling of irri-
ught.
n right to be alone if
He isn't prisoner, and
If he likes his own
's nothing against it,
."

however, a courte-
him to the effect
uld be glad of his
and they talked and
ars, while the flat
by and the whole
ause and watch the
the glory of the set-
e level waste of land
the Colonel realized,
ritation, that is was
d done most of the
hness's quiet, "What
so-and-so?" or his
you explain this or
rally military, had
Colonel talking during
This lad certainly
er.

•

reclined in his deck chair
hrough the long sunny
blue Mediterranean lap-
the liner with hardly a
her passengers eyed him
nterest, wondering, per-
it was he mediated through
y days, where about whom,
rcled; was he looking for-
ng back, when he gazed into
lace-edged receding waters?
d have peeped into his mind
e thoughts which surged and
they would have been con-
rprised. Flame, as she
ed again those last hectic
gland; her brother—his brief
s swift ending. Bryan—
his hats on this or that with
re-decision. That was so
about Bryan, he never half
He 'knew' absolutely and be-
oubt. Bryan's code was sim-
ings were either right or wrong,
r white; there were no half-tones,
ys, or shots, no half-measures, nor
man's land of uncertainties. She
d with unerring memory whole
sations with him, when they had
tly discussed matters of great or
import, she utterly content merely
with him, to feel his nearness, to
is voice.

at tate did you say he was Rajah
sked Mr. Thornhill, a rubber plan-
eturning to his Ceylon plantation
ightly out of touch with Indian

ajistan," answered Captain Gower-
te an important state."

I'm! What have I read about Rajis-
only a few days ago? Something
t wild doings there, I fancy."

"Probably an account of this chap's
decessor's going-on. He was as mad
a hatter, but, with it all, a thoroughly
cent chap."

"They guard him well, I must say,"
narked Thornhill, looking with interest
the four deck chairs drawn up side
side under the awning each occupied
its recumbent figure. "I don't know
hat their remuneration may be, but
ey earn it, I'll say. The red-faced
an is the guardian, I presume, and the
lady—guardian's wife? Yes! Who's the
fairhaired boy?"

"A chap named Daventry, whom His
Highness met while they were both up for
the same exam. He took a liking to
the lad, and when he came to his 'gadi'
remembered his friend and got him ap-
pointed aide-de-camp on his personal
staff. Of course, it's a wonderful
chance for Daventry, whose people aren't
at all well off. He functions rather as
sort of 'fidus Achates.' His job is
no sinecure, don't you believe it. There
are several charming little vamps on
board who wouldn't be at all averse to
an 'affaire' with his handsome Highness,
of even merely to win some of his small
cash. But our friends aren't taking
any chances."

"I wonder how soon it will be before
he begins to get restive? Any truth in
the rumours of low friends, costly pre-
sents of jewels and so forth?"

"I'm expecting that to happen any
day," said Captain Gower. "As for
the friends—a funny thing happened in
Victoria. Just at the last, no more than
ten minutes before the departure, a girl
rushed up in one of those green suits. .
etc., etc.,

"I've often wondered what it was all
about.",

Still conversing in undertones they
moved off.

That night the moon rose a rich yellow
cresent in a sky of sapphire velvet. Ac-
ross the dark waters it cast a shimmering
path of light. To Flame's troubled soul
it seemed that the glory of the even-
ing had been an idealized pageant of
life—her life. For a long time she
watched the bright silver pathway sur-
rounded by the deep gloom of vast shad-
owed spaces; the moon sank, and only
the glow of one pale star was left. A
sadness of the very soul, the depression
of the Oriental, pervaded her whole be-
ing. Was she being carried to some
awful doom by an inexorable Fate? She
wondered what lay before her in that
land of mystery and magic which was so
swiftly drawing near. How long would
she be able to carry out this deception?
And if discovery came, in what guise,
and under what circumstances would it
come? And, discovered, what then would
be her fate? As there had been no pre-
cedent, she was unable to hazard even a
guess. She had been learning on the rail,
and now looked up to where, through the
murky gloom of night, that the star
shone. It reminded her of herself, so
lonely, so unutterably isolated it seem-
ed, sending its tiny beam of light out
of a vast, solitary universe.

• • •

One night Colonel Verinder thought he
had caught his impeccable charge in an
indiscretion—though a very minor one,
at that. It was growing late, nearly
midnight, and Colonel Verinder, pacing
the deck for one last stroll before turn-
ing in, caught sight of two forms leaning
together in the dim darkness of the bar-
rier dividing first and second class. With
a start of surprise he realized that the
man was his charge, Prince Digvizay, and
he was leaning over the barrier convers-
ing in low tones with a shrouded figure
on the second-class side. They were
talking earnestly, and so deeply absorb-
ed in each other that they did not per-
ceive Colonel Verinder's approach. He
turned on his heel, and after a short stroll
turned again and walked towards them.
The prince heard him then, and faced
him with something of the cold, surprised
air with which one greets an intruder.
With a fleeting smile which, though it
was gone in a second, yet annoyed the
Colonel, he turned to the shrouded figure,
and said:

"Good night, Lakshmi. Go straight
to bed, and to sleep. It does no good,
these grievings and heart searching.
What must be will be. It is Kismet."

The woman faded away, among sha-
dows, and the prince turned courteously
to the Colonel:

"It was Lakshmi, the nurse of my
sister; you will remember, poor girl, she
disappeared; it was all very sad and un-
speakably dreadful. The mystery
seems to be as far from being solved as
ever it was. Lakshmi grieves—poor
soul, she is very faithful—I think we In-
dians are, as a people, almost stubborn-
ly faithful."

Colonel Verinder was a true gentleman
and an Englishman, but deep down in his
heart there had lain an innate distrust of
the Oriental; they were too smooth and
wily to be trusted farther than one could
swing the proverbial cat, but at this mo-
ment he was aware of feeling very small,
of almost wishing to ask pardon of this
lad for his unworthy suspicions.

CHAPTER XII

Bombay at last. The Gateway of India
loomed austere and chaste in its sculptured
beauty. An hour before the great liner
had been moored to her berth she was be
sieged by a crowd of well-dressed natives,
bearing garlands and wearing their gayest
saffron 'safas'.

Flame, watching the busy scene through
the porthole, turned swiftly at the opening
of the door. The Indian servant who wait
ed upon her salaaming, announced that
the Kumar Shri Sir Rajendra Roya was
without. The hour of trial was upon her;
with rising panic she realised that the whole
of her future life depended on the outcome
of the next hour.

"There are outside many men, a vast
throng, who come to pay their respect to
Your Highness. They are as the sands o
the sea for multitude, and they bear in
their hands rich gifts for Your Highness's
acceptance."

Daventry entered at the moment. "Se-
veral people to see you, sir," he said.

"Let my uncle, Sir Rajendra Roya, en-
ter first; and when he has been here ten
minutes, let others come. Not a second
more than ten minutes, mind."

The prince was fully dressed in native
costume, with a scarlet 'safa' wound round
his head, and hanging in long folds be-
hind. A pale mauve 'achkhan' fell in
severe lines below the knees, and beneath
that appeared the spotless white silk of the
Jodhpur breeches, while a pair of white
buckskin shoes completed the attire.

Hastily he drew the curtains which shro-
uded the portholes, until the light in the
cabin was diminished and faint. The door
opened and an old man, with a face like an
eagle and a pair of brilliant blazing eyes,
entered. Though now nearly seventy, Sir
Rajendra Roya was straight as a dart, the
light of his piercing eyes undimmed, his
head held haughtily high. As he entered
he placed his hands, palms together, against
his breast; and then half knelt while he
clasped about the knees the slim form of
this youthful Head of the House. The
prince put his arms about the old man
and drew him to him. They embraced,
kissing each other on either cheek accord-
ing to the Indian custom.

"Blessed be this day, which sees thee res-
tored to thy country, and the 'gadi' of
thy fathers," he said, his voice vibrating
with deep emotion. "And thanks be to
God that I am spared to see it. Very soon
I shall go out, leaving you alone. It is
well in my eyes that I, before I go, make
you strong enough to stand on your own
feet."

The prince bent low before his aged kins-
man.

"I pray, my uncle, you find me wor-
thy," he said.

"There is much trouble," answered the
old man fiercely, seating himself, at the
prince's gesture. "Is it not written, a
man's worst enemies are those of his
household. Aye, it has ever been so. But
enough, there is a time for all things. In
due season we will talk of the affairs of
Rajistan. Now tell me, what news have
you of Flame, your sister? Rumours have
reached us, but such bazaar talk is general-
ly false. What news have you?"

"None," answered the prince huskily.
"None whatever. Not a single clue have
they found, though the cleverest brains in
all England were enlisted in the search.
From first to last there has been nothing
—not a shred of hope. She has vanished,
gone, like winter snows before the midday
sun."

Those keen old eyes under their pent
brows looked keenly at his nephew.

"And you?" he said. "What do you
yourself think? What does your instinct
tell you? That deep-lying intuition which
English people neglect to use, not realizing
that it is the strongest weapon in their
armours, but of which we Indians realise
the importance. What does it tell you?"

"Me," repeated the prince dully. "I be-
lieve she is dead. In my heart I feel sure
of it."

The old man bent his head on his clasped
hands.

"The great God giveth," he said. "And
likewise He taketh away. Our times and
hers be in His hands."

For a space there was silence. The door
opened, and Daventry, important in the
discharge of his duty, said:

"Will you see any of these now, sir?"

With a sigh of relief Dick signified his
consent, and realized that the worst part of
the ordeal was over. He had been ac-
cepted as Prince Digvizay Roya by his un-
cle, Sir Rajendra; henceforward, comparat-
ively, the road was clear. Flame was dead,
Digvizay was alive, and would sit on the
throne which his ancestors had occupied un-
brokenly for a thousand years. There was
no Flame any more, only Digvizay, the
prince.

He held up a hand and the door was
closed again.

"Yet one moment before others come
in," he said. "Tell me of my sister, the
little Chundra. What has chanced with
her? Tell me, for truly my heart is con-
sumed with trouble for her."

"Three weeks ago Chundra departed to
the zenana of her husband, the Rajah Sa-
hib of Veragadh. As you know, he is a
prince, not in his first youth, but perhaps
because he is of an age of discretion he will
value her more highly and care for
more tenderly than a younger man might
perchance do. She will be the mother of
his sons, and some day her seed will sit
where he sits now; and behold, by this
union, old quarrels are healed, old feuds are
dead. It is very well."

"Could you not have spared her yet a
little while?" asked the prince. "Only
fourteen, a mere child. I ask you, why this
unseemly haste? Are the princesses of
our house of so little account that they are
thrust into the arms of the first man who
offers? Behold, ye have married her to
the old and dissolute Prince of Veragadh,
who already has an official Maharani, and
if report speaks true, a hundred concubines
as well. Truly, it is not well done; I marvel
at you, my uncle, who prevailed with my
father to send me and"—the prince bit
his lip, almost he had said "me and Dick"
—"me and Flame to England, there to be
taught Western ideas, knowledge and
culture, and now ye do thus, and thus, with
the little Chundra, who also is of our
blood, and deserves the same."

Sir Raj stood with folded arms, his face
set immovably.

"All that man could do to dissuade I
did," he answered. "But Daljit was de-
termined; set on it. His Highness of Vera-
gadh was the possessor of a pigeon which
Dalijit coveted, and which the Rajah Sahib
bestowed on condition of Chundra being
wedded to him."

The Prince uttered an exclamation.

"Sold for a pigeon! Chundra! And where
were you, my uncle?"

"Truly, it was none of my doing," pro-
tested Sir Raj.

The prince raised his head and there was
a hard glint in his eyes.

"Behold, I am come to rule in Rajistan,
and it seems not any too soon. God deal
so and worse with me if ever I forget the
little Chundra, whose life has been ruined
for what—for a pigeon. It is not good,
and I am sore distressed."

"Rajistan needs you as never before",
said the old man, abandoning the subject of
Chundra. "There is unrest, mutterings,
discontent, disloyalty. It is a troubled
'gadi' you ascend, and always there is the
British Raj to placate. Aye!"

After Sir Raj had departed, striding
through the crowd with his wild, free step
and eagle glance haughtily inttnt, there came
Ajit Roya, who bowed ceremoniously, sala
ming before his lord, then had grasped the
hand held out and murmured: "Strange
happenings, Dick. What news of Flame,
when you left? We thought you would
have wirelessed. We are frantic with an-
xiety."

"No news. Not a shadow. Not a whis-
per," answered Dick. "Truly it is as though
the earth had opened and swallowed her
up. And I had nothing to wireless."

Ajit put his hand up to his face to hide
his grief.

"She was very dear to me, my wife to
be." He raised his head fiercely. "Sir
Rajendra is all for the English education,
but I do not agree with it; not for women
The safety of the zenana, the seclusion of
purdah; women are too tender, too deli-
cate to play rough and tumble with the
world. And also Flame was changed.
Like the sun shining on a dark pool her
love was to me, but of late she had changed.
I fear there was something in her life, some
dark secret of which none knew, or guess-
ed. In that free English life she led there
might be something. Who knows what?

"I fear you are right, Ajit", murmured
the prince. "I fear it must be so, and in
that lies the explanation of her disappear-
ance."

"Had she confided in you?" asked Ajit
hopefully.

"Nothing. Not a whisper," answered
Dick.

"I used to think she and Bryan—" be-
gan Ajit.

"Merely good friends," rejoined the
prince, with a heightening colour.

"H'm, I don't know so much. 'I'm not
so sure. I loved her so much, perhaps my
love endowed me with a sixth sense. I al-
ways thought, suspected Bryan was.....
But what's the use of thinking. She's gone.
If I could be sure of anything about her
fate. Sure she's dead even. Not suffer-
ing. Not held against her will, not in want
.....Oh, hell! he groaned.

The prince regarded him gravely.

"She's dead!" he said. "I feel sure
she's dead. What object could there be in
holding her against her will? If money had
been wanted, we should have heard."

"I know," answer Ajit despondently.
"Yet I keep hoping against hope. Every
day I keep thinking: to-day something is
sure to turn up, to throw some light on the
mystery. Do you remember that last morn-
ing? If I hadn't left England then, I feel
I should have been able to pierce the gloom.
But here I am tied to my post in Rajistan,
while she——"

"She is dead," repeated the prince so-
lemnly. "Think of her thus."

Daventry appeared at the open door.
"The Sarkar Sinarapi Roya," he said, and
Ajit left the room as his kinsman, followed
by his four tall sons, entered, while under-
neath the mask of her imperturbability a
tiny thread of joy sang in Flame's heart
because Ajit had said:

"Bryan was.... I used to think she and
Bryan." Surely he had cared for her—
just a little, if Ajit even had noticed it.

And while the prince listened with grave
attention to the utterances and received the
felicitations of his most important Sirkar,
somewhere in the hidden places of a girl's
heart was a secret inviolate nook of shining
beauty, a tiny song of joy, because Ajit
had said surely Bryan had loved Flame.

THE PROBLEM OF AGRICULTURE.

Royal Commission on Agriculture in In-
dia: Replies to their questionnaire by
the Irrigators' Central Committee (Dec-
can Canals):—

The evidence submitted by the Irriga-
tors,on the Deccan Canals, has been pub-
lished in the form of a booklet and sent
for review by the General Secretary Mr.
K. B. Bhagwat B.A. G. This evidence
has a special importance of its own as it
represents the views of not less than
five Associations of agriculturists who are
actually engaged in the profession and
who are working both on irrigated and
dry crops. The replies are short and
to the point and as is expected of the
practical men they have restricted them-
selves to what they know have not allow-
ed imagination to play any part in their
evidence.

Two important points have been em-
phasised both in the introduction and in
the body of the evidence—the first is the
removal of illiteracy and the second is in-
troduction of industrial activities in the
rural areas in order that the agricul-
turists may be able fully to utilise their
spare time without alienating their inte-
rest in agriculture.

It will be noticed with great satisfac-
tion that the Committee, like men of
scientific and progressive views, admit
the necessity of intensive research and
suggest the immediate need of the study
of staple food crops and grasses.

Under the heading of education they
shoiw the necessity of agricultural educa-
tion and its relations to literary and
technical education but there is one point
on which they lay special stress and lay it
rightly. Many people especially in the
educational line seem to think that if a
boy takes up education with agricul-
tural bias then he must pursue agricul-
ture and ultimately return to his land
and with this idea in their head they
arrange the courses in such a way as to
prevent agricultural school boys from join-
ing high school and college courses. It
is a strong desire of the agriculturists
that in every scheme of education the
children of the agriculturists must get li-
beral education and must have the doors
of higher education quite open to them.

As regards administration the Commit-
tee are in favour of more independence
for the Provinces and propose that the
Government of India should have no
control They, however, seem to like the
idea of having one big Central Research
Institute for some problems of general
interest The Committee should have
insisted upon complete provincialisation.
The Central Institute is not likely to be
of much use. It will have to be
propped every now and then and artifi-
cial value will have to be put on it
to keep its importance. Otherwise it will
find it difficult to compete with the vigo-
rous provincal institutes.

The Committee are perfectly right in
the following statement about the agri-
cultural indebtedness. They say: "As
the present agricultural indebtedness is
due to causes which, in our opinion, are
inherent in the conditions under which
agriculture is carried on at present, we
are emphatically of opinion that unless
and until the root causes are removed
and agriculture is put on a sound eco-
nomic base no improvement in this direc-
tion is possible"

The Committee are in favour of the con-
solidation of uneconomic fragments and
they say: "We think the present is
an opportune time to tackle this ques-
tion because the evil has taken an acute
form in a few districts only." They,
however, suggest that this consolidation
should be brought about without giving
any rude shock to the sentiments of the
cultivators.

Much was expected from the Committ-
tee on the questions relating to Irrigation
but they seem to be comparatively re-
ticent. They have, however, made two
important suggestions one is the transfer
of the Agricultural Department who
know the canal water administration to
the Agricultural Department who know
the needs of the cultivators better
than others and secondly to give water
by measurement to avoid several annoy-
ing regulations.

Under animal husbandry it is suggest-
ed by the Committee that the problem
of dairying cannot be solved unless the
breed of milch animal is improved. In-
dians know dairying full well. What they
want is an animal that will yield large
quantities of milk. This line of work
must be insisted upon.

The Committee are again reticent on
the important question of the welfare of
rural population. They ought to have
submitted regular schemes of work in
this connection. They are naturally in
full sympathy with the idea of the im-
provement of the rural population in all
directions. On the whole the evidence
has been well written and the Committee
and the General Secretary Mr. K.
B. Bhagwat deserve to be congratulat-
ed on their short but clear statements ex-
pressed in emphatic yet moderate tone.

D. L. S.

RASPUTIN'S END.

ARREST AFTER MURDER.

HOW THE PRINCE ESCAPED

(The assassination of the evil monk
Rasputin by Prince Yossoupoff and his
associaties created immense excitement in
Petrograd. In this last instalment of a
remarkable series, the Prince describes the
inquiries that were set on foot which cul-
minated in his arrest.)

I slept soundly until ten o'clock. I had
hardly opened my eyes when I was told
that the Chief of the Police of the Kazan
district, General Grigoriev, wanted to see
me on very urgent business. I hurriedly
rose, dressed, and went into the study,
where General Grigoriev was awaiting me.

"Your visit," I said, "is probably con-
nected with shots which were heard in
the courtyard of our house?"

"Yes, I have come to learn from you at
first-hand full details of what occurred."

"I will tell you at once, what really
happened," I said.

"Last night a number of friends and
acquaintances came to supper with me. A
good deal of wine was consumed, and every-
one was in excellent humour.

STORY TO POLICE.

"When my guests began to leave, I sud-
denly heard two shots from the direction
of the courtyard. I went out and saw one
of our yard dogs lying dead on the snow.
One of my friends, excited by wine, had
fired his revolver as he left the house and
had accidentaliy killed the animal."

"I am very grateful, Prince, for your
information," said the General. I shall
drive straight to the Prefect and report
to him all you have told me."

When I arrived at the office of the Pre-
fect of Police I found the place in a great
turmoil. The General was in his room,
sitting at a writing table. He looked
very worried.

I told him I was proceeding on leave
that evening for the Crimea, where my
family were awaiting me: I did not wish
to be detained in St. Petersburg by for-
malities.

SEARCH PUT OFF.

The Prefect replied he had to inform me
that he had received orders from the Em-
press to search our house on the Moika.

"My wife is a niece of the Emperor," I
said, "Members of the Imperial Family,
and their residences, are invollable; and
measures against them cannot be taken
except by order of His Majesty the Em-
peror himself."

The Prefect was obliged to agree with
me on this point, and in my presence he
at once gave instructions, by telephone,
countermanding the search.

This greatly relieved me. I had
beeln obessed by the feeling that
in getting the rooms ni
order overnight a good deal had escaped
us, and that it was therefore necessary at
all cost to postpone a search.

TELL TALE STAINS.

I took my leave of General Balk and
returned to the Moika.

My fears turned out to be well-founded.
On examining the dining-room and stairs
by daylight, I noticed brown stain on the
floor and carpets. My servants and I
removed every trace that was to be found.
We worked with a will and soon complet-
ed our task.

But we were unable to remove stains
which were visible near the entrance to
the courtyard, where the blood had been
soaked into the stone flags. Our only re-
source would be to explained that they had
been caused by the dead dog.

But suppose they should make a search
after all and should make a chemical
analis of these stains? Matters might then
take a very serious turn. It was essen-
tial, therefore, that we should find some
means of concealing these traces.

We accordingly decided to paint them
over with oil colour of the same tint as
the stone, and to cover the whole with a
thick layer of snow.

It seemed that we had now done every-
thing possible to throw off the examining
authorities on a false scent.

It was already two o'clock in the after-
noon, and I went to lunch with the Grand
Duke Dmitri Pavlovich. He told me in
general terms how they had disposed of
Rasputin's body.

Rasputin's body, closely wrapped in a
cloth and tightly bound with cord, was
placed in the car. The Grand Duke acted
as chauffeur. Sukhotin sat beside him,
and Furishevich, with Dr. Lazovert and
my servant sat behind.

They stopped as soon as they reached
the Petrovski bridge. The sentry's box
stood out in the distance. Fearing that
the noise of the motor and the powerful
rays of the lamps might attract attention,
the Grand Duke stopped the engine and
extinguished the lights.

CONFUSION.

Complete confusion reigned. They were
on edge with excitement. In their nervour
haste they omitted to attch weights to
the body before throwing it into a large
fissure in the ice, and they even failed to
remove the outer garments.

To crown these misfortunes, the car at
first refused to start. But after a brief
delay the Grand Duke managed to set in
motion. In turning, he drove quite near
to the sentry-box. Its occupant was fast
asleep. The panty drove back without
further incident.

My telephone bell rang incessantly.
Throughout the whole of St. Petersburg
my name was associated with the dis-
appearance of Rasputin. I was rung up
by realations, by friends by members of
the Duma, and by representatives and
directors of various industries and facto-
ries who announced that their employees
intended to form a guard for me in case
of need.

To one and all I replied that the rum-
ours of my participation in the murder

(Continued in colum 5)

(Continued from Column 6.)

of Rasputin were false, and that I knew
nothing about it.

ARRESTED.

My train was due to start in half-an-
hour.

On arriving at the station I noticed a
large force of the Palace Police collected
on the steps of the main entrance. This
astonished me. We left the car and went
up the steps. When I was level with the
colonel of the gendarmes he came up to
me, and in an excited voice said some-
thing quite unintelligible.

"Could you speak a little louder, Colo-
nel?" I said, "I can't hear what you say."

He pulled himself together, and, raising
his voice, said: "By Her Majesty's orders
you are forbidden to leave St. Petersburg.
You must return to the Palace and re-
main there until further instructions."

EXILE.

The Empress Alexandra Feodoravna was
fully persuaded of our complicity in the
death of Rasputin.

For some months afterwards we fully
expected execution. Finally I was banish-
ed to my estate, Rakitnoe, in the province
of Kursk.

And then began the break-up of Russia.
First, the Emperor abdicated, then came
the agony of the Provisional Government,
and afterwards the terrible, blood thirsty
rule of the Bolshevists.

Like the masses of the people I took
part in this wholesale emigration, un-
exampled in history, which followed the
downfall of the old regime, and came to
Paris as an exile.

No one of us knows when the hour of
return will come. Shall we live to see it,
or will it only be for our children that
the glorious morn of Russia's delivery will
dawn?

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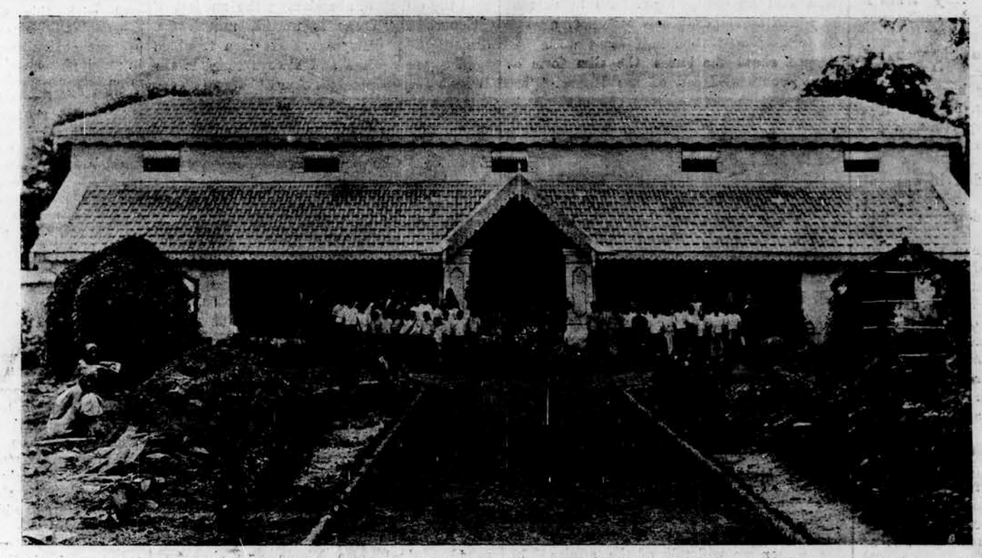
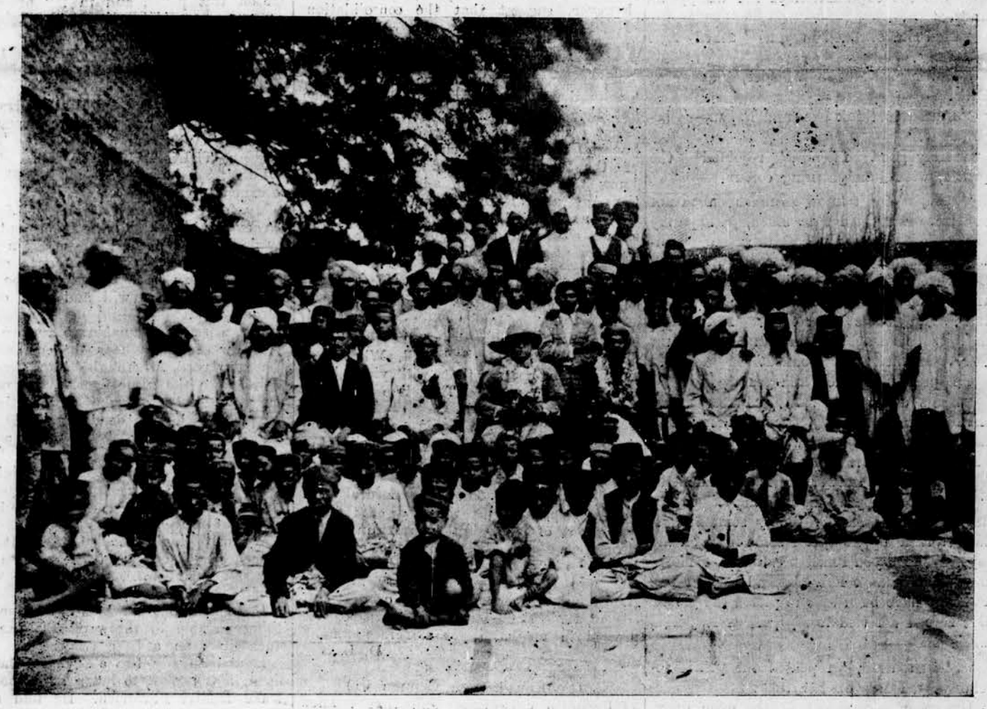
G. S. A.
Miss Sarala Ghose, M.A., is the first Indian lady to obtain the degree of Sociology from the Wellesley College, U. S. A.



This is one of the best conducted girl's schools in C. P. Elsewhere is published a brief account of the school.

P. P. A.
Mr. Vishvanath Keshav Hardikar, who was awarded a gold medal for the best essay in the "Commercial conditions of Maharashtra in the time of Shivaji."



A photo of the students and the staff of the Burhanpur Depressed Class School taken on the occasion of the visit of Mr. D. V. Rege, Deputy Commissioner, Nimar Division.

Mr. B. B. Latthe, who has been recently appointed as the Assistant Secretary of the All-India Shri Shivaji Memorial, Poona.

S. P. B.
A typical South Indian temple. The temple is situated at Conjeeverum and is a popular place of pilgrimage.

Mr. A. A. Biggs. Agent, M. and S. M. Railway has been elected to preside over the Indian Railway Conference Association to be held in Simla in September.

A. B. G.
A scene from the Ghat of the river Ghatprabha in Mangsuli.

Students and life-members of the Poona Anath Vidyarthi Griha (Nasik Branch) went about the city last week, collecting funds, grain, clothing, etc., for people rendered helpless by the floods in Gujerat.

I. N. A.
Mr. Hemanta Kumar Mullick, who has been appointed as Minister to H. H. the Maharaja of Dewas (Junior) (Central India).